

FBIS

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BOVIN COMMENTS ON SALT, DISARMAMENT ISSUES ON BUDAPEST TV

LD061200 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1950 GMT on 5 July carries its "International Studio" program. Participating in the program are the American (Treverton), deputy director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London; Jaroslaw Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and chief editor of POLITYKA; Wolfgang (Paechner), military policy commentator of the working association of the statutory broadcasting corporations of the FRG; and Soviet commentator and journalist Aleksandr Bovin. They are invited to discuss the world political situation following the signing of SALT II and the expected developments.

The discussion is chaired by Janos Hajdu, who begins by saying: "Well, let us perhaps begin by asking what is the opinion of the American and the Soviet citizens--for neither of the guests represents his government--about the treaty which was signed in Vienna? Mr. (Treverton) is SALT II a good treaty in American eyes?"

(Treverton) replies in the affirmative.

Hajdu then asks Bovin: "In the USSR, who likes this treaty more--diplomats or soldiers?"

Bovin replies: "You see how interestingly the situation is developing. If my American colleagues says yes; then, according to the logic of former years, I should now say no. But, as you can see, conditions have changed to such an extent that both he and I say yes. This is really very important and useful. It is difficult to say who likes it more since the diplomats and soldiers have worked on the agreement in equal measure. From a professional standpoint, naturally, the treaty should please the diplomats more. In fact, I can also say that there have been and still are different standpoints among the Soviet experts on the various elements of this treaty. We will come back to these things, I think. Evidently, this is where there is a dividing line between our assessment and that of the American colleagues.

"In the opinion of my Soviet colleagues and myself, seeing this treaty, as we do, from a general viewpoint of principle in the framework of a strategic balance SALT II represents a step forward to strategic balance. Even if we examine SALT I only superficially, that treaty settled the imbalance to the detriment of the USSR in the matter of two carrier devices: missiles, launched from submarines and land. SALT II puts an end to this imbalance. This treaty, if you like, started from a very schoolboyish principle, that of strategic balance: 10 for you and 10 for me; 15 for you and 15 for me. So that, as far as the balance is concerned, everything is all right for the time being, as far as I can see.

"It is another matter when we also begin to analyze the trends of development; if we take into account the possible updating of arms systems in the USSR and the modernization of arms systems in the United States of America, in so far as this does not exceed the limitations of the treaty, I do not believe that the rough parity that exists can shift, though, as I understand it, the very concept of parity is a many-layered concept; since parity does not mean that everyone has the same of everything. The structure of the armaments is important, also. Furthermore, the structure of placing, of dislocation, is different. Therefore, the important thing about parity, in my opinion, the essential thing, is that the Americans know that if they attack us we will be capable of a counter-attack causing annihilating losses; and we know this, too. This is total parity."

Hajdu asks (Paechner) for his opinion on whether the signing of SALT II has given the West European allies of the United States of America a greater sense of security.

(Paechner) replies that the most important aspect of SALT II is that its signing indicates the determination of both sides to continue the process of negotiation. This raises the prospect of continuing dialog in place of confrontation. The next stage of the dialog will be more difficult, in that it will involve the need to compare incomparables, that is different types of weapons systems. However, the atmosphere of the talks and presence or absence of good will can determine the outcome.

Hajdu then asks Rakowski if he has any comment, whereupon he replies: "I agree with what my colleague (Paechner) has just been saying; and I believe that it is extremely worthwhile to point out the fact that immediately after the Vienna signing of SALT II the majority of West European leaders--everyone in fact, all the NATO members--assured their support of SALT II. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this is a completely new element in the world political situation. For surely we know about the rather strong opposition in the United States. It can be seen from the support of the Western leaders also that the whole cause of the SALT II treaty is of the greatest importance both to them and to us."

Hajdu asks him further: "The Polish media are distinguished by the fact that they follow European processes--for understandable reasons, incidentally--with exceptional sensitivity. Does it perhaps arouse suspicion, or do we in Eastern Europe not have reason to be suspicious, seeing that in Western Europe conservative trends are gaining strength--just think about the election results, except in the Federal Republic and Austria--and seeing that powers are coming to authority which prefer to question detente? Does this not contradict this great trend toward detente?"

To this Rakowski replies: "For the time being I take no account of this. In other words this means that I have nothing to fear, because the two countries which fundamentally influence the political mood of Western Europe, France and FRG--touch wood--have to date been governed by those who have committed themselves to detente.

"The stand of Great Britain is interesting, the stand of the Conservative government is evidently modifying and as we can see, it also supports SALT II. That is why I have no anxieties regarding the growth of conservative trends.

"As far as the future fate of disarmament discussions is concerned, it is possible that in other issues relating to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act these conservative forces could query the former practice. All the same, I do not think this will arise."

Hajdu discusses with (Paechner) the possible effect of electing Strauss as opposition chancellor. Then he asks (Treverton) about the debate in the United States of America on the ratification of SALT II. In response to a question (Treverton) says that he does not believe that Senator Jackson is basing his opposition on the assumption that the USSR presently has a technological advantage in strategic armaments.

Hajdu then says to Bovin: "I believe that this is now a central factor in the debate concerning ratification; in point of fact is the USSR at all willing to accept any kind of modification which the Senate puts to the treaty?"

Bovin remarks: "Well, the phrase 'any kind of' is not appropriate. Let us suppose that the term 'up-to-date' can be replaced by the word 'modern'. I believe that this kind of correction changes nothing. But, joking aside, behind the strategy of amendments drawn up in the Senate there is quite another thought. In my opinion even Jackson cannot comfortably vote against the treaty. That is why they say: We are not against SALT II, we want to make SALT II even better. This is their logic. To make it better? Well, a rather odd situation is taking shape here. For, after all, how was the text of the treaty prepared? A few dozen men sat down together. They examined every single word of the treaty. They picked it up, held it up to the sky or to the light, then they turned it round. Then they had another look at it, to see what was on the other side. They ruminated on it. Then they put it here, and finally found the only possible place where it should go. As I remember, perhaps it was the English poet Coleridge who said that poetry is the art of putting the right word in the right place. Well, in this sense, the art of the diplomat in this case was precisely that: to put the right word in the right place. And when everything was in its place, after bitter searchings, difficult searchings--well, if you remove anything from this, the very structure will be shaken. That is the problem.

"Thus, if you like, in this I agree completely with Carter, and also with Brown, who say that either the treaty will be as it is now or there will be no treaty at all. That is how things stand in actual fact. But the interesting thing here is not that, really. I agree completely with my American colleague that the atmosphere now developing in the USA is very important. And this atmosphere, I must say, is not always favorable to the USSR. That is a fact. But let us ask the question: Why has it developed? I have followed the American press for many years, the articles of my colleagues, the stands made by researchers. Well, we cannot claim that they do not speak the truth. That happens, but rarely. But they speak half-truths. And they speak the half-truths in such a way as to arouse suspicion about the USSR's intentions.

"I will mention one example. They say: We the Americans stabilized our nuclear potential in 1967. And after 1967 we did not introduce a single new missile into the system. Well, that is the thesis. The USSR, on the other hand, has such and such new weapon systems. And really, if one reads this, one broods over it: You see how ill-intentioned the USSR is and how upright the United States is! But let us look at this specifically. Let us take for example the category of the strategic air force. In truth, the number of B-52's has even diminished compared to 1967. Then, if I remember rightly, there were 600; now there remain about 400.

"But what is behind the reduction? More than 250 B-52 type aircraft have been modified. Whereas formerly these carried, let us say, 4 atom bombs, now 20 ballistic ground-to-air missiles can be accommodated on them. When all is said and done, the total number of warheads has increased in the category of the strategic air force. That is one example. The same can be said of submarines. When the submarines were rearmed with Poseidon missiles, the number of nuclear warheads increased almost threefold, although there used to be 41 submarines and there are still 41 submarines.

"In the American press the emphasis is always placed in such a way as though they speak the truth. And when they do not speak the whole truth, well, that is when this unfavorable atmosphere toward the treaty and Soviet-American relations develops. And it seems to me that if the American colleagues--in this case the American senators--showed greater objectivity and a greater sense of justice, this would certainly be a good thing.

"Now they raise the argument of the SS-18. The SS-18 really is no sweetie, let us be honest about that. But the point is that the Americans, when they examined the alternatives of developing their strategic forces, renounced construction of heavy missiles of this type, on the principle that they would compensate for the weight of the missiles by target accuracy and a greater number of warheads.

"It is very easy to criticize this treaty. I can very well understand those Americans who say: We do not like this, we have made too great concessions. But is not that a characteristic of every compromise? They made concessions; we also made concessions. Yes, and yet I also find it hard to make concessions, but I must make them so that we may arrive at some kind of common stand. And if the developing trend of our strategic forces inspires fear in the Americans, the development of the American forces inspires no less fear in us.

"Let us take the Trident missile system. All right, the main thing is not that there will be 24 launching devices on one submarine, although that is very important. Nor is it a question of the fact that its range will be 10,800 kilometers, which means that it can be operated from virtually anywhere. The key is that the warhead itself is being perfected. If, as a consequence of this, the submarines become instruments of offense, threatening our missiles, naturally we would not like it."

(Treverton) says that it is important to examine how the present situation arose. Since the beginning of SALT I, the United States has been willing to exclude Soviet nuclear weapons targeted on Western Europe in exchange for excluding a certain number of U.S. aircraft stationed in Europe. The United States and its allies have not deployed many new weapons capable of striking the Soviet Union since the beginning of the sixties. During the past 10 years the Soviet Union has deployed the entirely new SS-20 missile and has been modernizing the nuclear weapons which it would use in a European war. The problem of the so-called gray zone is partly due to a perception that the Soviet strike capacity has greatly increased in Europe. It could be argued that the Soviet Union developed those weapons not fixed in SALT I and this is what has caused the problem of the gray zone. He concludes: "As far as I am concerned, this is an example of how the spirit of stability which we expected from SALT I has failed to come about."

Bovin responds: "I wanted to raise precisely the thought with which you ended your argument. There is one way out of the problems which we have discussed, of all the strategic difficulties which have arisen and will arise in Europe. As soon as possible we must move on from SALT II to SALT III, and we must attempt somehow to solve the problems. We are somewhat concerned. For example, I read recently the publication by your institute, the 1977-1978 military balance, according to which Great Britain possesses 64 strategic missiles. France also has 64. The French also possess about two dozen medium-range ballistic missiles. These are complemented by medium-range bombers, for example the FB-111, deployed in Western Europe. When added together, these represent a potential which disturbs us. This is quite obvious. This gives rise to the importance of gradually moving on to a new level, gradually solving the problem of the limitation of strategic weapons in Europe and, accordingly, of expanding the circle of participants.

This is extremely important, although the prospects are not yet very encouraging. However, these questions must be solved."

Hadju interrupts him to say: "On the one hand, it is naturally extremely important that, after SALT I, the great powers agreed that there should be a SALT II, and now it is a part of the SALT II agreement that there be a SALT III, which means in effect that they hold each other's hands and do not release them. This is the good aspect of the whole matter. On the other hand, it can also be perceived from this conversation that a whole range of problems are still not solved, despite the fact that the ink is not yet dry on the treaty. Thus it is perhaps justified to raise this question: The agreement lasts until 1985; at that stage SALT III will have to be signed. However, there cannot be a SALT III without China, if I may say so, on our side; and without France and Great Britain, on the other side. Can we persuade China to enter this concept?"

Bovin replies: "You know, the strange situation has arisen that it will be the Americans who will want to persuade China rather than us. The reason is very simple. Just imagine: We continue the SALT negotiations with the Americans and let us say that we reduce the number of strategic vehicles. From this viewpoint China is no problem for us: Our medium-range missiles deployed against China would not come into the sphere of this agreement. For the Americans, however, this would be a problem because their strategic relations with China are based on strategic intercontinental weapons. Thus the Americans are more interested than we are in involving China in the negotiations. The Americans have made such an energetic start in normalizing their relations with China, showing even signs of euphoria in this process, that I hope that perhaps the Americans will have a chat with their new friends and persuade them to participate in SALT. However, even so, there is not much chance of that happening. We will continue our dealings with France and Britain and will eventually succeed in finding a common language."

(Treverton) argues that, considering the very small number of the Chinese forces at present, the United States and the Soviet Union could progress toward SALT III even without the participation of China. SALT III should not be delayed just to involve the smaller nuclear powers.

Hadju asks if, as regards the Soviet-American exchange of views, this means that the danger of the Chinese as a disturbing, potentially aggressive factor has decreased in very recent times.

In reply Bovin says: "This, however, is not an unequivocal process. On the one hand, to the extent that China is entering world politics, its participation in the treatment of world problems increases to the same extent. According to objective logic, this must lead to China approaching these problems in a more constructive spirit. This is one side of the coin. On the other hand, however, China continues to increase its strategic strength. The crux of the situation is not that China has few missiles. The most important factor is that their missiles are at present unreliable and inaccurate. The reason is that their electronics are poor. However, we are concerned that their relations with the West will enable the Chinese to rapidly eliminate this lag and then, even though they do not have many missiles, these will have to be taken into consideration in the general strategic balance. Thus this process has two sides.

"Our policy is quite unequivocal. We wish to normalize our relations with China. Discussions on future negotiations are going on at the moment and for the time being it would be difficult to say what will come of these talks. The Chinese have acquired a taste for political geometry. They want to create a triangle, the Beijing-Tokyo-Washington triangle. I think that both in Tokyo and in Washington there are sufficiently intelligent people so that this triangle will not develop."

(Treverton) says that there is nothing more natural than that the United States desires good relations with a country such as China. In turn, China is a factor in Soviet calculations. For him the U.S. decision not to sell arms to China "reflects the resolution not to play the China card and not to use relations with China for exerting special pressure on the Soviet Union. I think that the majority of the press commentaries exaggerates the significance of the China factor in East-West relations."

Bovin adds: "I heard a joke recently: XINHUA reports that yesterday a Chinese atomic submarine sank in the straits of Taiwan; all 10 crewmen have been rescued. It must be seen that in the present foreign political situation an armed China could represent a considerable danger, at least for its neighbors. We must take this danger into consideration. It is required by our geopolitical situation. It is another matter that, in my opinion, those internal processes which are presently occurring in China will gradually lead to a change in its foreign policy. This is a lengthy and difficult process, and it would be difficult to discuss it in specific terms."

(Treverton) says that it would be unwise for the West to manipulate or deepen the rift between China and the Soviet Union.

Hajdu raises the issue of force reduction, saying: "One often hears the argument in connection with force reductions in central Europe that it is not certain that we are prepared for this from an internal political point of view."

Rakowski comments: "The West should not create problems as to how far we are prepared for the reduction in armaments. Let them leave this problem to us. Particularly since this is not really a problem. All that we expect from the West is that it should take a really realistic look at the map, the map of the world or the map of Europe and that it draw conclusions from this. Because the many 'no's hide an idea according to which, it is possible to push them into a corner. In this case, 'them' means us. Because 'they are weaker economically, they struggle with this or that difficulty, so let us try it.' I have a feeling that certain Western politicians have not yet been able to free themselves from the cold war mentality, and yet we have left this period behind. We would like to trade with them, we would like to cooperate with them in the most diverse areas. In my opinion, this is the psychological background, so to speak, to the whole problem."

Hajdu says that the entire conversation assumes that SALT II will be ratified by the U.S. Senate and asks (Treverton) for his view whether this will, in fact, take place. (Treverton) expresses the view that the treaty will be ratified but that the Senate may well set certain conditions, even if these will not amount to modifications to the text of the treaty.

The Soviet response, (Treverton) says, will be vital in that case: A rejection would strengthen the views of those in the United States who argue that detente means little and that for the Soviet Union it means SALT and SALT alone.

Bovin observes: "In my opinion the task of the politician and journalist is not to seek an ideal solution for any situation. We would achieve nothing by this. We must seek a solution which can actually be realized in the given circumstances. It seems to me that SALT II is no more perfect than any other creation of the human hand, but it is, at any rate, a realistic achievement on the basis of which we can progress further. In my opinion this is the essence of the treaty."

Summing up the program's discussion, Hajdu says: "What follows from all this is that the signing of SALT II in Vienna did not end a struggle but rather Brezhnev and Carter opened up the battlefield, through which the road leads, first, to the ratification in Washington, and then to the results to which SALT II will hopefully lead: In other words, troop and armament reductions in central Europe, other disarmament measures and, not least, the so-called gray zone negotiations, which also affect the whole of Europe." He then concludes the program by thanking the guests for their participation.

LOSEV EXAMINES DETAILS, POLITICAL IMPACT OF SALT II

LD091205 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Sergey Losev international review: "After Vienna"]

[Text] In the world of politics the first 2 weeks since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting bear the imprint of the exceptionally important accords reached during the Vienna talks. And this is only natural, since the fate of world peace largely depends on the current state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and on what form collaboration between the two great powers in the international arena will take in the future.

The main result of the Vienna meeting was the SALT treaty signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. This treaty, lasting through 1985, and its protocol were the fruit of almost 7 years of difficult, protracted and complex negotiations bearing on the national security both of the Soviet Union and of the United States.

So there is no exaggeration when many prominent politicians describe this long-term treaty as the most radical agreement in strategic arms limitation in the entire history of the nuclear era. For this first time a treaty covers the three integral components of strategic arms: ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic heavy bombers.

In the first years of the treaty's operation each side pledges to limit its forces to 2,400 strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, including 1,200 MIRVed ICBMs and SLBMs. Each heavy bomber fitted with a cruise missile is equivalent to one MIRVed ICBM--it being specially stipulated that a heavy bomber may not carry more than 28 cruise missiles.

From 1 January 1981 each of the sides pledges to reduce the total number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles from 2,400 to 2,250--surely a specific answer to Western deprecators who state that the treaty "does not provide for real reductions." A whole range of restrictions regulating not only the quantitative but also the qualitative aspect of strategic arms development is being introduced. For instance, through 1985 there is a ban on creating, testing and deploying heavy ICBM mobile launchers and MIRVed cruise missiles designed to be deployed on aircraft.

The testing and deployment of cruise missiles of a range greater than 600 km installed on sea-based or land-based launch platforms are prohibited for the entire term of operation of the protocol, in other words, through 31 December 1981. While the treaty is in force each side can create and develop only one type of land-based ICMB.

If this treaty comes into force promptly, as envisaged, it will be a kind of bridge to the future conclusion of a new, SALT III treaty on the substantial reduction of strategic offensive arms, and to the saving of enormous funds now being spent on the nuclear missile arms race.

In the Soviet-U.S. joint statement both sides stated that a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for mankind, noted that a world military conflict is not inevitable and voiced their belief that at the present time there is no more important and urgent task for mankind than that of halting the arms race and averting war.

It is well known that in recent years imperialist propaganda for its own purposes has made wide use of false assertions about a mythical "Soviet threat" and has put forward false accusations that our country is striving to achieve military superiority over the United States. As A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, emphasized at a recent press conference, "it can be said with exactitude that this is done so that they can cloak their own arms race policy with references to the 'Soviet military threat.'"

Indeed, who can be threatened by a country which persistently proposes the reduction of arms and armed forces and a ban on nuclear weapons tests and which submits proposals on reducing military budgets, halting nuclear arms production with a gradual reduction in nuclear stockpiles until their complete liquidation, and on renouncing the production of new systems of mass-destruction weapons?

Approximate equality and approximate parity between U.S. and Soviet armed forces and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has now come about in the world. And we understand perfectly well that the real motive for the imperialist circles' opposition to arms limitation is the stubborn reluctance to acknowledge this parity which has taken shape, and the desire of certain circles in the United States to achieve military superiority.

The Soviet Union spends as much as is necessary on arms to insure the reliable defense of our country and of the socialist community for the purpose of curbing any aggression. But the USSR will also not permit the United States to procure any unilateral advantages.

In this context the joint statement's assurances that the USSR and the United States are not striving for military superiority, since this could lead only to a dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of arms and failing to promote the security of either of the sides, acquired particular significance.

The peoples expect Washington to back up these lofty words with specific actions.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon intends to spend the record sum of \$138 billion on military preparations in the next fiscal year. A substantial portion of this sum will go to the development and deployment of new arms systems, including the Trident missile complex for deepwater submarines and the new MX intercontinental strategic missile. Governor Brown of California, a leading figure in the Democratic Party, described the program announced by the administration for the creation of the MX missile system, which will substantially impede control over arms limitation, as "a mistake costing from \$30 billion to \$70 billion which will be more likely to prejudice than to insure U.S. national security."

It is up to the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT treaty. Before the commencement of the summer recess the treaty will be examined by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other congressional committees and by 1 October at the latest it will come up for discussion by the Senate in full session. Despite a fierce and well-financed hostile campaign currently underway in the United States against the treaty, the military-industrial complex's stooges still do not have sufficient strength in the Senate to openly kill the treaty, which according to opinion polls is supported by 70-80 percent of Americans. That is why the opponents of Soviet-U.S. cooperation are gambling on being able to introduce, under the guise of "improving" the treaty, a whole range of amendments completely unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and thereby to torpedo this historic agreement. The outcome of this struggle will largely depend on whether the American people will find the strength to end the dangerous game with nations' destinies. As a White House spokesman stated 28 June, the U.S. administration is aware that the "ratification procedure will be long and difficult" but hopes that the treaty will be ratified eventually. Byrd, the leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, has stressed that the SALT II treaty is of vitally important significance to the United States and that it thus merits "most careful examination from unprejudiced positions."

During the Vienna meeting, Soviet and U.S. positions on key questions of the present international situation, including on problems where these positions diverge, were compared frankly.

The Soviet side resolutely reject U.S. attempts to attribute to some "intrigues of Moscow" all the changes taking place in the world resulting from the people's desire to liquidate racist and colonialist regimes for national liberation and independence. Our socialist homeland was and remains an advocate of the peoples' sovereignty and independence.

At the same time, the world is now witness to blatant interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. The Pentagon is carrying out intensive ground-work for the creation of a so-called "quick-reaction force" for crisis situations in the world's "hot spots". America's General Rogers, the new supreme commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe, has already announced that, for operations in the Near East and other regions, this expeditionary force will initially consist of 110,000 men of the 82d Airborne Division and U.S. Navy and Marine subunits. If the history of U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" is recalled, then the source of the real rather than mythical threat to peace and the peoples' security and sovereignty will become clear.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the meeting, "we attach very great significance to cooperation between the USSR and the United States in international affairs. Our countries' might and influence impose on them a special responsibility. Neither propaganda attacks nor playing at some kind of 'combinations of forces,' but wise restraint, respect for the partner's legitimate interests and an honest desire to find a common language in building a saner and safer world constitute, it seems to us, the key to success. By acting in that spirit and not directing our cooperation against any third countries, I think we can do much that is useful both for the peoples of the USSR and the United States and for mankind as a whole."

The Vienna meeting opens up possibilities for more consistent expansion of areas of Soviet-U.S. cooperation on the principled basis of full equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Such cooperation, meeting as it does the fundamental interests of both the USSR and the United States, strengthens international peace.

OSLO: USSR NOT EXPECTED TO OBJECT TO MONITORING STATION

LD101001 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Jul 79 p 8 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Moscow Accepts Probable Norwegian SALT Monitoring"]

[Text] The Norwegian authorities do not think, according to AFTENPOSTEN'S information, that the Soviet Union will oppose Norway becoming more closely involved in the monitoring of the provisions of the SALT II agreement. Such mutual monitoring is presupposed on both the American and Soviet side. So far Norway has received no specific application from the United States on this.

Johan Jorgen Holst, under secretary in the Defense Department, confirmed to AFTENPOSTEN that Norway currently has a listening station which is capable of covering the weapons systems included in the SALT II agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons. He stresses that this station is manned by Norwegian personnel. Holst is unwilling to comment in greater detail than this on a report in the New York TIMES that the United States plans to expand the electronic listening station in Norway and employ a satellite to see that the Soviet Union keeps to the provisions in the agreement.

As AFTENPOSTEN understands it, it will be relatively simple to develop the existing Norwegian listening station without building a new one in order to be able to participate better in the monitoring. The Norwegian side fully realizes that the Soviet Union knows what it needs to know about the current stations and also that they have been changed and improved over the years. If this should also happen as a consequence of entry into the SALT II agreement Norway does not think that the Russians will raise any objections. Terstein Sando, a foreign department press spokesman told AFTENPOSTEN that the Norwegian side has not received any application for the construction of an electronic listening station as part of the SALT II monitoring process.

"Such monitoring of the agreement's provisions is however an important part of the agreement, and in our time a necessary and legitimate initiative in the arms control sphere," Sando points out. He recalls that Norway already collaborates in monitoring the partial test ban treaty.

According to the New York TIMES the Carter administration fear that Turkey will not permit the updated U-2 aircraft to use Turkish airspace to monitor Soviet missile launches. AFTENPOSTEN understands that the Norwegian side sees a clear distinction between the employment of an electronic listening station and eventual permission for the U-2 aircraft to be used in Norway. The use of such an aircraft will not arise because it is considered that this will create problems in relations with the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW REPORTS START OF SENATE HEARINGS ON SALT II TREATY

LD091853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington:

Hearings began today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress on the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed in Vienna by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States. The treaty will be discussed at the same time by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

During these debates representatives of the administration and eminent political, military and public figures will speak. Both supporters and opponents of the treaty will be granted the opportunity to express their views on the essence of the question under discussion. On the conclusion of the hearings by the committees, the SALT II treaty will be sent for ratification by the Senate, where voting is expected to take place in November.

Speaking on behalf of the administration, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown stressed the great importance of the accord achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of limiting strategic arms. I recommend the Senate give its approval to SALT II, he said. The refusal to ratify the treaty, the defense secretary warned, would lead to a new spiral in the arms race that would cost the American taxpayers at least \$30 billion. Brown assured the senators that the treaty is based on the principle of equality and equal security for the sides and can be reliably verified.

Senate Democratic Majority Leader Byrd said on the television program "Face the Nation": This treaty is vitally important not only from the point of view of the interests of our national security but also from that of U.S. relations with its allies. In this connection, the senator recalled that President Giscard d'Estaing of France and the defense ministers of France and Italy had said that if the SALT II treaty is rejected by the United States, the latter would have to face an intensification of the arms race, the revival of an atmosphere of cold war and possible isolation from its European allies.

Democratic Senator Hart, a well-known U.S. political figure, noted in an interview for the New York TIMES that the SALT II treaty does not give the Soviet Union unilateral advantages and at the same time does not undermine the defense capability of the United States. The ratification by the U.S. Senate of such an important document, in Hart's opinion, would promote the further gradual limitation of nuclear arms and help to balance the U.S. federal budget, which has for several years now been running a deficit due to enormous military spending.

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DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

I am deeply concerned by the effect which the Senate's rejection of the treaty might have on the prospects for real arms control. If that process is upset it will be very difficult to start it up again, Hart stressed. At the same time the senator pointed to the damage which a negative decision by the Senate might have on Soviet-American relations. This is not desired by either U.S. business circles, which are coming out in favor of cooperation with the Soviet Union, nor by the millions of Americans who are interested in lessening international tension, Hart said.

SOLTAN REPORTS CHURCH, VANCE, BROWN REMARKS AT HEARING

LD092125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee today began discussions of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons signed in Vienna during the Soviet-American summit meeting. Our correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, reports from Washington:

[Soltan--begin recording] In opening the session, the committee's chairman, Senator Frank Church, stated that the Senate had never before discussed such an important question as the SALT II treaty. He called on the senators to be objective, taking into account the fact that the treaty deals with a fundamental problem, the problem of the survival of mankind in the nuclear age.

Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, and Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, presented explanations of the SALT II treaty at today's session of the committee. I am convinced, said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that the majority of Americans, like the majority of senators, are agreed that the security of the people's demands that the two leading nuclear states, the Soviet Union and the United States, should continue the process of gradual, step-by-step limitation and reduction of the quantity and destructive force of strategic weapons. The SALT II treaty sets effective limits to important categories of strategic arms and opens up the path of talks on further limitation. Cyrus Vance warned the senators about introducing corrections which would require changes in the current carefully balanced treaty. He called on the senators to approve the SALT II treaty.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown stressed in particular that the SALT II treaty is in accordance with the security interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union. The treaty is founded on strict observance of the principle of equality and the equal security of the two sides, Harold Brown said. By the end of 1981 both states will have no more than 2,250 carriers of strategic nuclear arms, intercontinental land-based missiles of which only 820 could be armed with MIRV's, and missiles on submarines and planes. Harold Brown advised the senators to approve the SALT II treaty.

Tomorrow the committee will continue its work. The session will last for several weeks. Before presenting its recommendations to the Senate the committee will hear representatives of different U.S. departments, experts and representatives of nongovernmental organizations. [end recording]

Moscow World Service in English at 2100 GMT on 9 July renders the penultimate and last paragraphs of the above item as follows:

["Defense Secretary Harold Brown made the point that the treaty accorded with the interests of both American and Soviet security.

"Secretary Brown said that the treaty was based on strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the parties and lent itself to reliable verification. He also advised the senators to approve it and warned that the refusal to ratify the treaty would lead to a new spiral in the arms race, which would cost American taxpayers at least 30 billion dollars.

["The Foreign Relations Committee will continue its hearings for several weeks. Before making its recommendations to the Senate it will hear testimony from representatives of various government agencies, experts and representatives of nongovernment organizations."]

MOSCOW QUESTIONS VERIFICATION OF MX MISSILE SYSTEM

LD100448 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the commentary that follows our observer Sergey Losev discusses certain aspects of SALT II in connection with the opening of debates on the agreement in the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Congress.

Despite their preoccupation with the mounting energy crisis and other economic problems, the public in the United States focuses their attention on the outcome of the Soviet-American summit and it is quite fair to say that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opens its debates on the agreement in an atmosphere of strong public support for SALT II, which was signed in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter.

In an article in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Senator Edward Kennedy described the signing of SALT II as a historic event. He said there is no other problem which is more important now than control over the nuclear arms race and the task of preventing nuclear war. Senator Kennedy feels that SALT II would help strengthen the security of the United States and its allies, that it would reduce the threat of nuclear war and mark the beginning of control over nuclear arms. Speaking in a television interview, Vice President Walter Mondale stressed that SALT II helps contain the escalation of the arms race, which is both costly and which would weaken the national security of the United States.

These positive views provide a striking contrast to mounting activities by the enemies of international relaxation and champions of the military-industrial complex in the United States Senate who oppose the ratification of SALT II. The military and industrial complex gives lavish funds to the ultrarightist groups like the Coalition for Peace From [Through] Strength, the Committee for Immediate [on Present] Danger, the Council of American Security and the American Conservative Union. These bodies are waging a campaign trying to convince the public that the new agreement on limiting strategic arms is detrimental to the national interests of their country. The Council of American Security, for example, has provided for the campaign a total of 10 million dollars. One can also recall at this point that the committee is headed by an ex-Pentagon figure, General Graham, and former U.S. chief of staff in Korea, Singlaub. The organizers of the campaign think nothing of twisting facts in order to undermine public confidence in expert opinion on the new agreement. They speak out against the well-known views of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, who feel that SALT II is in the interests of national security of the United States.

The enemies of international relaxation are trying to turn the tide of public opinion in favor of stepping up the arms race and justifying increased military preparations by the United States. The enemies of disarmament insist that the United States develop and deploy new weapons systems like the new intercontinental ballistic missile, the MX, which would create serious problems of verification. This being so it is really strange to hear the champions of these new weapons systems complain about problems of verifying the observance of SALT II by the Soviet side. People who support the introduction of the MX missile and other new types of weapons conduct their current campaign against SALT II under the pretext that it cannot be verified. The Soviet Union, on its part, has made quite clear its stand on any attempts to torpedo SALT II by introducing unacceptable amendments.

Some people in the United States Congress are trying to misrepresent this principled Soviet stand as a kind of infringement on the prerogatives of the Senate. In actual fact, of course, there is no infringement of any kind on the constitutional powers of the top American lawmaking body. What is more, there is full understanding in the Soviet Union of the role of the Congress in the constitutional process in the United States. On the other hand the Soviet Union feels free to express its views regarding irresponsible statements and actions by some American political figures who ignore the interests of peace and the future of the nations. The outcome of the Vienna summit opens good prospects for developing Soviet-American relations. It is the duty of both our countries to see to it that these prospects become a reality.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES NEW SOCIALIST INITIATIVE AT VIENNA

ID042210 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 4 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] As you know, in Vienna, at the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the socialist countries have put forward a series of new initiatives. These proposals, writes our commentator Vyacheslav (Sirihov), initiate a solution to the [word indistinct] tasks of strengthening peace and security in Europe through identical reduction of military potentials of the negotiating parties. It is assumed that all direct participants in the Vienna negotiations will reduce their land forces to identical common ceilings of about 700,000 persons. So, as we see, the new initiative by the socialist countries results from the necessity to maintain the existing balance of forces of all parties and thence leads to a guarantee of real progress at the Vienna negotiations and the achievement of practical results. In short, it is yet further concrete evidence of the consistent [word indistinct] policy of the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for the peace and security of nations. A new important stage in the laudable struggle for peace is the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic weapons, signed in Vienna. Not a single sensible thinking person can deny that the SALT II agreement has a favorable influence on the entire international climate. However, this treaty, like many other peace initiatives and proposals has no mean number of enemies, primarily the NATO military rabble, together with Maoist China, which does not conceal that use of force and the threat of force is the most important ingredient of Chinese foreign policy doctrine. The new NATO commander in chief, General Rogers, openly incites the arms race, therefore we have a difficult and tense time ahead of us. In conditions of activity by the enemies of detente, much will depend on to what extent consistently and inexorably those to whom the interests of peace and security of nations are dear oppose (?them). In the vanguard of those champions is the Soviet Union together with the other fraternal countries, and their unity, their solidarity and their ceaseless strivings to strengthen mutual cooperation in solidarity with all fighters for freedom and independence of nations. That unity is the guarantee of victory.

'SOLIDARITY' DOCUMENT ISSUED BY BERLIN SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

ID100957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text of document "For International Solidarity"]

[Text] The delegations of the communist and workers' parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia represented at the conference of secretaries of the central committees for international and ideological matters in Berlin emphasized once again the resolve of their parties to strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the solidarity with all peoples fighting against imperialism and reaction and expressed the conviction that achievements of real socialism promote new successes of the cause of peace, democracy, national freedom and social progress.

On behalf of their parties, they expressed complete support for the Vietnamese people which gave a firm rebuff to the Chinese aggression, for its struggle for peace, national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socialism. They deem it necessary to continue making efforts for the development of the effective campaign of all-round support for the Vietnamese people.

They express solidarity with the Lao People's Democratic Republic which is fighting against the maneuvers and subversive provocations of imperialism and reaction, which is making efforts for the implementation of profound political and social transformations and socialist construction. They welcome new Kampuchea whose people led by the sole lawful government, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, having overthrown the tyrannical regime of Pol Pot set the course at the revival of its country on a truly democratic basis.

It was stressed that Beijing's great power hegemonistic aims that are being used by imperialism in its struggle against socialism constitute a threat to the security of all peoples, above all in Southeast Asia and go against the interests of the Chinese people itself.

The fraternal parties condemn resolutely imperialist and colonialist provocations against Asian and African countries that chose socialist orientation and solidarize with their struggle.

They expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the dictatorial regime, for freedom and independence of their motherland and declare against imperialist attempts to implement military intervention in that country, which would be a gross violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and would contradict the interests of detente.

The delegations confirmed the invariable support for Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, and noted protests of the majority of Arab countries against the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal which was concluded under Washington's auspices. They expressed solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle against imperialism, for attaining and defending national rights, for peace and social progress.

Ponomarev Return to Moscow

LDO70000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU which took part in the Berlin conference of secretaries for international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries returned to Moscow today. The delegation included Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Conference Reportage

For reportage on the 3 to 5 July Berlin consultative conference of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of socialist countries, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 3 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KORIONOV ON COMMUNISTS' CONTRIBUTION TO DETENTE

LDO91451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Following the Route of Peace"]

[Text] It is now more than 34 years since the battles of World War II ceased to sound in Europe and the Continent has been living in conditions of peace. This is the result above all of a radical change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, socialism and progress, the result of tremendous efforts by socialist countries, other peace-loving states and peoples and social democratic movements.

A tremendous contribution has been made to resolving this task by the most humane, most life-asserting movement of the modern epoch--the international communist movement. The participants in the conference of communist and workers parties held in Berlin just over 3 years ago had every reason to note: "The communist and workers parties of European countries, together with other democratic and peace-loving forces, played the decisive role in those political initiatives which made possible the turn toward detente, the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe."

The cornerstone of the edifice of modern peace was laid by the defeat of fascist Germany and Italy and militarist Japan by the Soviet Union and other freedom-loving peoples. The establishment of socialism in a large group of countries gave the world a fundamentally new face. The economic might and the stability and dynamism of the economic, democratic and social development of the socialist states form a firm basis for strengthening universal peace and implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is above all thanks to the socialist community and its persistence and consistency that the peoples' desire for peace is embodied in such historic documents as, for instance, the Final Act of the all-European conference.

The new face of the planet is inseparable from the development of the communist movement, which has become the major political factor of today. This face is also inseparable from the historic successes of the national liberation movement, crowned by the appearance on the political map of the world of more than 100 independent national states with a vital interest in preserving peace.

The cause of building a firm, long-lasting peace and excluding world wars from the life of society has become realistic. But it took a stubborn struggle. The American communists' journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS is right when it writes: "The essence of imperialism has not changed, just as its inherent tendency toward war and toward world domination has not changed. The measures gained in the sphere of maintaining peace and the peaceful conditions have been literally wrested from imperialism--in no case were they the result of the initiatives of imperialism itself. On the contrary, it was necessary to overcome stubborn resistance, obstructionism, delaying tactics, skillful maneuvering and sabotage on the part, mainly, of U.S. imperialism. This is indicated by the experience of achieving the Helsinki accords and by the experience of practically all other steps along the path to detente."

It was indeed through stubborn struggle that the path was laid to Vienna, where as a result of the Soviet-American summit meeting the SALT II treaty was signed. The significance of this agreement can hardly be exaggerated.

Reason demands the elimination of the threat hanging over mankind. According to American scientists' calculations, the United States, for instance, possesses destructive power 50 times greater than the potential which could be used in any conceivable situation. It is therefore obvious how tremendously important was the step taken toward universal peace and international security in Vienna.

But the struggle for SALT II is not over. There is still the ratification of the treaty in the U.S. Senate, and American supporters of peace now consider this to be the top priority task in their activity.

The success in Vienna must become the starting point for further progress toward ending the arms race--toward SALT II, toward the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe, toward the resolution of other questions of vital importance for mankind.

Here too much depends on the activeness and resoluteness of the international communist and workers movement and of wide public circles and on the degree of communist influence on the foreign policy of bourgeois states. Life is thus imperiously setting the revolutionary vanguard of the workers movement tasks whose resolution is of great significance for the fate of detente, and communists are proving by their deeds that they are up to the demands of the epoch.

It is from socialist countries and the communist movement that documents emanate which contain proposals, worked out in detail, on how to strengthen peace, how to halt the arms race, and what must be done in the struggle against the danger of war and to defend the vital interests of the working class and all working people.

The communists' determination to implement the tasks facing them and to justify the peoples' trust has been shown expressively by the recent congresses of the communist parties of Italy, France, Portugal, Belgium and the Dominican Republic and other fraternal parties.

"We are fighting," said the French Communist Party Central Committee report to the 23d party congress, "for peace, peaceful coexistence and the equality of peoples. The right to live in conditions of peace is important for all peoples; and if successes have already been achieved in the sphere of detente, now they must be consolidated and extended.

"Today in the face of the continuing threat of war, it is possible to rally broad masses for actions in defense of peace and for disarmament."

The 15th Italian Communist Party Congress called on communists and all working people to fight actively for the implementation of the strategy of detente, arms reduction, peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

It was noted during the work of the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress that, despite the pressure exerted on Portuguese communists, they will always remain reliable friends of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and peoples fighting against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

Communists, together with other champions of peace, actively expose those forces which create a threat to the cause of peace, and they unmask the ideological subversion of imperialist forces, among which anti-Sovietism is particularly dangerous, being used to split and disunite the fighters for peace and social progress.

The fraternal parties' documents note that any belittling of the struggle for detente is a weakness which reckless forces in the imperialist camp rapidly seize upon and exploit. The communists' conclusion: Constant, high vigilance on the part of the peoples is necessary with respect to the intrigues of the enemies of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

For the working people of capitalist countries the struggle for peace is directly connected with their basic economic interests, inasmuch as it is at the expense of the working class and working people that the arms race is primarily financed. Communists explain to working people that, while the increase in military budgets continues, it will be very difficult to stop inflation. Without the active struggle for peace, the cutback in resources for housing construction, education, medical aid and so forth will continue. This problem is turning into an acute contradiction reflected in the life of millions of people.

An end to the race for all types of arms, above all nuclear arms; the implementation of effective measures aimed at achieving universal and complete disarmament under strict international control; the elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops and armaments from other people's territories; the reduction of military budgets--these are the demands, in the first instance, which communists call on the peoples to advocate energetically.

Alongside world socialism and the international working class an increasingly important role as a factor for change in the correlation of forces in favor of peace is played by peoples who have won the right to build their national life in accordance with their own choice.

The strengthening of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the elimination of the bloody regime of the Pol Pot clique by the Kampuchean people, the revolution in Afghanistan, the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and the successes of the peoples of tropical Africa in the struggle against imperialism and racism make a substantial contribution to the augmentation of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces. [paragraph continues]

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COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Young national states are playing a growing role in talks in the United Nations and other international organizations. Communists consider the strengthening of solidarity with these peoples to be their international duty. Marxist-Leninists resolutely oppose any forms of hegemonism, from whatever direction attempts are made to impose them on the peoples.

In our epoch there is no fatal inevitability of war. But communists warn: Universal peace is not yet guaranteed, detente has not yet become lasting, and serious obstacles still remain on the path to reliable security and cooperation. Thus still greater activity and the rallying of all forces opposing the threat of war are necessary. This applies primarily to the working class and its political parties and organizations. The communists' readiness to make their contribution to equal cooperation with all democratic forces and especially with socialist and social democratic parties in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress remains unchanged.

The indefatigable struggle of the CPSU, the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the communist parties of capitalist and developing countries for lasting peace is making an increasingly indelible impression on the international situation. The initiatives of the socialist community states, communist parties and social movements and organizations advocating peace are meeting with growing international support, including in the United Nations. This is natural, since such initiatives express the objective demands of the development of human society.

The communists' slogans reflect the vital interests of broadest masses of the people. That is why they are meeting with increasing understanding among working people. Communists draw from this support new strength for the noble, humane activity.

SOVIET MINISTER OUTLINES CMEA COOPERATION IN GAS INDUSTRY

LD051310 Moscow TASS in English 1247 T 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--"The Soviet Union is one of the few industrially developed countries that are self-sufficient in natural gas. Its reserves help making up the single gas supply system within the frameworks of CMEA. Soviet natural gas exported to fraternal countries is of decisive importance in their fuel-energy balance," Sabit Orudzhev, the minister of the gas industry of the USSR told TASS.

He commented on the results of the 33rd CMEA session at which it was said, among other things, that the countries of the socialist community had been able to avoid the grave consequences of the energy crisis, which hit the Western countries. This was largely facilitated by the harmonious development of all fuel-energy branches, specifically the gas industry.

Gas deliveries to socialist countries, the minister remarked, increased after the recent commissioning of the "Soyuz" gas trunkline from the Orenburg deposits in the Urals to the western frontiers of the USSR. Building it, the CMEA countries pooled their financial, material and labour resources. 28,000 million cubic metres of gas is the annual capacity of the over 2,700 kilometre long line. The construction of the "Soyuz" gas pipelines and also of the Orenburg gas-chemical complex are a striking illustration of the equal and mutually advantageous relations of the socialist countries, the minister emphasized.

Surveying the scope of development of the Soviet gas industry, he said that this year over 405,000 million cubic metres of fuel would be produced (as against 45,000 million cubic metres in 1960). The Soviet Union is unmatched in the world for the rate of annual increase in production.

This does not mean, however, that there are no problems of the development of the gas industry, Orudzhev said. The resources of the European part of the country can no longer meet the steadily growing requirements of the economy. The gas industry of the USSR entered into a qualitatively new stage of development, which is distinguished by essential changes in the deployment of the raw material bases. Western Siberia, where over 70 percent of the known natural gas reserves of the USSR are concentrated, is the most important area where faster development will be of decisive importance in the development of the Soviet economy in the near future and the entire foreseeable period ahead.

Since Siberia's major commercial gas reserves lie 3,000-4,000 kilometres from the main centers of consumption, the total expense on production and, mainly, on the transportation of gas, have been more than doubled in recent years. That is why rational use of gas resources is one of the most topical problems of the Soviet economy, the minister said.

TASS CITES SOVIET MINISTER ON COAL MINING ACHIEVEMENTS

LD092020 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--The coal extracting industry in CMEA member-countries did not experience those numerous difficulties which hit the coal industry in the West during the so-called fuel and energy crisis. The socialist national economy as a whole and the coal industry in particular are developing harmoniously, according to plan. Meanwhile, it was the fact of ignoring the utilization of all national fuel resources and, especially coal, in the capitalist world, where the development of economic sectors depends on market considerations, that led to crisis phenomena, a TASS correspondent was told by Boris Bratchenko, minister of the coal industry of the USSR.

Successes scored by the coal miners in CMEA countries, he said, were noted at the recent jubilee session of the CMEA Council in Moscow. In 1950 the socialist countries produced about one third of the world coal extraction and today produce 40 percent. Towards the end of this century they will extract more than half of all the world's coal.

It is noteworthy, the minister said, that as a result of energy upheavals many industrialised Western countries now have to review their energy programmes and once again "face" coal as a fuel. Statistics show that the rate of coal extraction in the West is gradually growing of late.

The main coal producer in the CMEA framework is the Soviet Union. Last year, Soviet coal miners put out 665 million tons of commercial coal--about two and a half times more than in 1950. This comes to nearly half the extraction of all CMEA countries. Towards the end of the century Soviet coal mines and quarries will yield more than one billion tons.

The further development of the CMEA countries' coal industry is connected with the general principle, formulated by Leonid Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress, on the gradual and all-round economic integration of the socialist countries as a law-bound regularity of the contemporary development of world socialism.

A crucial trend is drawing up long-term target cooperation programmes for key branches of production. A similar programme for the coal industry, designed for up to 1990, envisages, among other things, the building of large mines, quarries, coal dressing factories, enterprises for processing coal and other fuels.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LDO71250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with all-union radio foreign policy commentator Valeriy Kosovan, PRAVDA observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, and PRAVDA observer Mikhail Konstantinovich Zenovich]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, esteemed comrades! We have chosen the following subjects from the letters we have received for our broadcast today: The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, changes in the NATO leadership, and we will also talk about attempts by the Western countries to lift the economic sanctions against the puppet government in Rhodesia. As always, you will hear answers to other questions, too.

MBFR Talks

And so, the Vienna talks. They have now been in progress for almost 6 years and yet those taking part in them cannot boast any tangible achievements. Meanwhile, they are faced with an extremely urgent and practical task--to solve one of the most important problems connected with strengthening peace and security on the European Continent. At present a vast quantity of soldiers and weapons--abnormal for peacetime--is stationed in the center of Europe. The armies of the two most powerful military-political groupings are deployed here face to face. They number about 2,000,000 soldiers, having at their disposal the most up-to-date and most destructive types of weaponry.

We have received several letters whose writers touch on various aspects of these talks. We have acquainted TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov with your letters, esteemed comrades. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich:

[Krasikov] The agreed aim of the participants of the Vienna talks is to reach agreement on reducing this excessive concentration of troops and arms in a strategically important and sensitive area of Europe. Well, there is no doubt that this problem is, of course, very complex and it affects the defense interests of many states. Nevertheless, it is necessary to solve it and opportunities for this, in our view, have existed from the very start of the talks. A basis for a possible future agreement was proposed by the socialist countries way back in November 1973. At that time our representatives--the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries--expressed their support for the implementation of a reduction in armed forces and states [as heard] which would damage none of the sides. What was meant was an equal percentage [ravoprotsentnyy] or, as it was said, an equally quantitative reduction in armed forces and arms.

And if the Western countries had adopted the program set out in Vienna by the socialist countries, then what would have happened? By 1977--that is how much, 2 years ago--the process of reducing forces and arms in central Europe would have been completed. But this, as we are aware, did not happen.

By the way, as long ago as 1974 the socialist countries suggested to their partners at the Vienna talks that agreement be reached on not increasing, during the period that the talks were being conducted, the number of their troops in central Europe. But the West ignored this constructive proposal, too. Why? Apparently because its plans contained just the opposite. And indeed since then, as we know, the number of NATO troops in central Europe has risen.

[Kosovan] But despite the West's stance, the socialist countries are undertaking steps to look for mutually acceptable ways of conducting the talks successfully.

[Krasikov] Well, in general, our delegations have gone halfway to meet the proposals put forward by the West. And suffice it to say that in the summer of last year the socialist states which are participating directly in the talks--by the way, I still have not named them: They are the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, four countries--decided to undertake a fresh, important initiative so as to transfer the talks in Vienna onto a practical track; that is, somehow to move from discussion to a business-like and specific examination of the basic provisions of a future agreement. And with this end in mind they, as it happens, expressed willingness to take note of certain propositions [polozheniye] in the stance of the NATO countries which, in the words of the NATO representatives in Vienna, were of key importance for the West. We tried to a certain extent to take into account their interests and their stance. But, putting it briefly, the socialist countries decided at that time to strive to establish, as a result of reductions, equal collective levels in the number of armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe. It was a question of this being a total of 900,000 men each, and in particular 700,000 each as regards ground forces. Thus, as we can see, the difference is that our proposal was the original one--to reduce by equal percentage quotas or by an equal number--but going halfway to meet the West we agreed to reduce, perhaps not by the same percentage and perhaps not by the same number, at any rate to bring them to the same ceiling. We obviously went halfway, so to speak, to meet their proposals.

Since then more than a year has gone by, but the Western side has never given an answer to these proposals. And the prolonged silence over this important initiative and the absence of any comprehensive counterproposals from the West--all this, of course, has reduced the rate at which the talks are progressing and has delayed the search for the important accords which we need.

[Kosovan] The Western press claims that differences in assessing the number of Warsaw Pact troops are a serious obstacle along the road of achieving accord.

[Krasikov] Yes, indeed, such differences exist. As Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted at the last press conference in Moscow, the main difficulty now is precisely that the Western countries want to obtain agreement from us--from the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia--that it be recognized that allegedly the number of our countries' troops in central Europe is 180,000 more than it is in fact, and this includes 150,000 men more in the ground forces. But Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said the whole thing is that we quite simply do not have these 180,000 troops. And we ask our talks partners: From where did you obtain these figures? They answer us with silence, they do not want to say from where they obtained them.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, one must, of course, mention here the new initiative which the socialist countries made last week.

[Krasikov] On 28 June the delegations of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, on the instructions of their governments, submitted a new joint proposal on the nature of the commitments of the states which are direct participants of the Vienna talks as regards reducing ground forces in central Europe. This proposal envisages that all the direct participants, from both the Western and Eastern sides alike, will take on commitments in the agreement to reduce their ground forces to equal collective levels of 700,000 each and that each will make a considerable contribution toward achieving this aim.

And this contribution, in accordance with our proposals, will be approximately proportional to the total number of troops of this or that participant in the area where the agreement is in force. And at the same time, again taking into account the stance of the Western countries, it is pointed out in the proposal that the individual size of their troop reductions will be determined by every participant in the agreement separately within the framework of the respective alliance. This means in NATO for the Western countries and within the Warsaw Pact organization for the socialist ones.

In undertaking a new compromise step, the socialist states have expressed the hope that the Western side will give a detailed and businesslike answer to the whole complex of our proposals, to the whole complex of those proposals which were put forward by the socialist countries.

But in the West they often like to use terms loaned from the field of sport, sports terminology. If we, too, use such terminology then it must be said that at the Vienna talks the ball is now again, and not for the first time, in the Westerners' court. So far we know only the preliminary reaction of the Western side to our new initiative. The official NATO spokesman in Vienna said that this initiative will be studied in more detail and, as he put it, an answer will be given to it at the appropriate time. And obviously it is necessary that this appropriate time arrive as soon as possible and that the West's answer be indeed both detailed and businesslike.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich. Not long ago, (Sviridov) of Donetsk writes, reports appeared in the press that there has been a change of personnel in the post of supreme commander-in-chief of NATO armed forces in Europe. Could you tell us of the significance of this event? I will ask Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov to answer this question; he has already spoken about this military bloc in one of our previous editions. Please begin, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

Haig's Departure From NATO

[Krasikov] Let me begin by saying that the significance of this reshuffle in the supreme NATO military post in Europe should obviously not be overestimated. The general strategy of this aggressive military-political bloc is worked out at an even higher level, to put it plainly, in Washington. It is then confirmed at meetings of the leaders of the member-states of the North Atlantic alliance. However, it would probably also be a mistake to underestimate the role played in the Western bloc by the supreme commander-in-chief of its joint armed forces in Europe. It is no coincidence, certainly, that this post is always filled by an American, a general, above whom there stands, usually, only the President of the United States. The general orientation of the day-to-day activities of NATO depends to a considerable extent on the personality and views of this American general, and certainly not only in the military sphere but also in the political sphere. Up to the end of June, as we know, this important post in the NATO military organization was held by General Haig. He obtained this post--the press wrote about the matter quite frankly--as a sort of reward for his behavior during the notorious Watergate scandal. (?It is said that) he played a not unimportant role in curbing Nixon's powers, in his resignation from the post of President and then in the coming of Gerald Ford to manage the affairs of the United States. Let us recall that at that time Haig was first military adviser to Secretary of State Kissinger and then chief of staff of the White House. It was he, by the way, who during this period was responsible for compiling the 10-page daily bulletins for the President. He selected for them, as he thought fit, data from fat reports of over (?200) pages, from the State Department, military intelligence, the CIA and the National Security Agency. At the time, the American paper NEWSDAY wrote, and I quote: Haig is a malevolent figure since he has the secret power to give particular weight to military aspects of the President's decisions.

This is the man who was put at the head of NATO's military organization. It is thus surely not surprising that he has done literally everything in his power to whip up the arms race, to hinder the development of normal, good-neighborly relations between states with different systems. It is now his name which is generally connected in the West with the inflation of the myth of a Soviet military threat, with the spread of the campaign to increase the already record budget of the Pentagon, with the introduction of new and increasingly destructive forms of weapons. Suffice it to say that Haig does not simply agitate for the deployment of, let us say, the neutron weapon, but even, in breach of his subordinate position, criticizes the President himself, alleging that he displays indecision in putting the neutron bomb into mass production.

[Kosovan] I would like to add, by the way, that the other day Haig made an attack on the SALT II treaty. He tried to show that this treaty perpetuates the strategic inferiority of the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, and gives our country many advantages, and so forth.

[Krasikov] Well, it can be said that Haig stayed true to himself to the end. At the ceremony of handing over his post to the new supreme commander-in-chief of NATO in Europe, General Rogers, only a few days ago, he again made appeals for a buildup of arms and against the relaxation of international tension.

[Kosovan] If this is the case, then the departure of this hawk from such a responsible post can only cause a feeling of relief.

[Krasikov] Well, in a certain sense, yes, obviously. But Haig's future plans are another matter. According to the papers, he intends to try his luck in the political sphere and aim--where do you think?--for the highest post in his country, the post of President. True, the general himself so far gives evasive answers on this point when correspondents ask him about it, but nevertheless, people close to him assert that as far as he personally is concerned, he has already made this choice. What is Haig reckoning on? It must be that he reckons on being supported by the more rightwing part of the Republican Party and also by representatives of the military-industrial complex.

[Kosovan] Anatoliev Andreyevich, what can be said about Haig's replacement in the post of supreme commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Europe, General Rogers?

General Rogers

[Krasikov] Well, first he is a regular soldier. He is 57 years old, 3 years older than Haig. He obtained the rank of general in 1972, in the 30th year of his service in the armed forces. At that time he headed a section in the Army Department, which they have in the United States, called the Legislative Liaison Office. After that he commanded military units, and since October 1976, until very recently, he has been chief of staff of the U.S. Army.

In the summer of the year before last the world press carried a statement by Rogers that there can be no victor in a nuclear war. This is rather an interesting statement for an American general to make. Furthermore, these words were said by the general at a war veterans' convention. The conclusion drawn in the same speech by Haig's future successor is also interesting. He then said that the most important task was not preparation for war, but the prevention of war.

However, we also, unfortunately, know of other statements by Rogers. Not long before he took up his new duties, in June this year, this general, several times in succession, publicly expressed the view that the Soviet Union, whose forces are now approximately equal to those of the United States, is allegedly about to become the world's leading military power.

There was even a special press conference called, and Rogers, speaking at it, said literally the following, and I quote: The United States is approaching a period in which there will not be the necessary equality of forces with the Soviet Union. It is easy to read between the lines of this statement: Let us arm even more quickly; this is obviously how these words are meant to be understood. It is known that it has been repeatedly stated on our side, and at the highest level, that the Soviet Union is not aiming at military supremacy over the United States, that we take as a basis the principle of equal security of the sides. This is what our position has been in the past and so it remains today. From the above, the impression is created that for appointment to the post of supreme commander-in-chief of NATO, the candidate must apparently urge the continuation of the arms race, must frighten his fellow citizens, and the citizens of other countries along with them, with the mythical Soviet threat. And if this is so, then the departure of a hawk and an opponent of detente, as Haig was, is hardly likely to change anything in the present course of the North Atlantic bloc. As we see, this bloc represents today, as it did yesterday, the main threat to international peace and the security of the peoples.

[Kosovan] Listener (Rakov) of Kerch asks us to talk about the Persian Gulf. He asks what place it holds in Washington's strategic plans.

Persian Gulf Situation

The Persian Gulf is in the northwest of the Indian Ocean. It has great political significance since Arab oil is exported from its main ports of Basra, Abadan and Dammam. Since the sixties the oil-exporting countries, including those on the coasts of the Persian Gulf--Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and more recently Iran--have been taking measures to abolish the discriminatory system of oil prices. They are trying in some way to obtain compensation for the rise in prices of industrial products which they buy from the Western countries. At the recent OPEC conference in Geneva a decision was made to raise the price of black gold. A ton of oil was priced at \$133 as against \$107. Thus the share of the net profits of the countries owning the oil was increased to 50 percent. These perfectly legitimate measures were utilized by imperialist circles as a pretext for the commencement of a policy of blackmail and threats directed against the oil-rich developing states, including those in the Persian Gulf area. For instance, AFP reported the other day that Washington is considering new measures to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and primarily in the Persian Gulf. It is intended to send two more destroyers to this region. They will augment the permanent U.S. naval fleet which has been there for almost 30 years now. New details have also become known of the so-called rapid strike force being set up by the United States, intended for operations in the Near East, including the Persian Gulf area. The Pentagon has stated that this force, which totals 110,000 men, is being set up in case of extraordinary circumstances. The American journal FORTUNE does not conceal that the United States is now openly resorting to gunboat diplomacy in this area.

The aim of such threats is clear. The United States is trying by such methods to force the oil-producing countries to make concessions. However, the recent meeting of [the leaders of the] leading Western countries in Tokyo showed that not all Western countries by any means share this stance adopted by Washington, or rather this policy of Washington's. For instance, Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister, speaking on national television, urged a dialog between the West European states and the oil-producing countries with the aim of solving the energy crisis. He stressed that this dialog is only possible provided that the consumer countries adopt a realistic position in this matter.

Recently, (Stamsudina) from Alma-Ata writes, the Western countries have been making efforts to obtain the lifting of economic sanctions against Rhodesia or, as it has come to be called since the elections held there recently, the Republic of Zimbabwe Rhodesia; could you please provide more details about this? We have asked Mikhail Konstantinovich Zenovich, a PRAVDA observer, to answer your question. Please begin.

Situation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia

[Zenovich] If one is to describe in brief the essence of the present maneuvers of the West in Rhodesia and around it, then it is a matter of the final stage of an operation elaborated in Washington and London in order to impose on the people of Zimbabwe a neocolonialist regime. One should regard as an important element in this diplomatic game the secret talks with the puppet head of the present regime which Lord Harlech, high-ranking emissary of the Conservative government of Great Britain, former ambassador in Washington, is holding in Salisbury these days. As the British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, the theme of the talks is to reach accord on insignificant, purely cosmetic, amendments in the recently adopted Rhodesian Constitution in order to smooth out in some way or other the formulations which express too frankly the neocolonialist nature of the so-called African Government.

It is proposed to play this renovated variation of the constitution as a propaganda trump to justify the West's subsequent lifting of the UN sanctions against the illegal regime and then the official recognition of it. It is significant here how assiduously the bourgeois press is striving to convince the public of the allegedly democratic aspect of the Muzorewa government. After the end of the talks in Salisbury it must be supposed that this campaign will flare up with special vigor.

Within the framework of this operation is the coming visit in the next few days of Muzorewa to Washington and, on his way back from there, to London. This trip is being prepared with great care. A so-called contact governmental group has already arrived in the United States from Salisbury, which is charged to insure the high level of the puppet's visit. According to press reports, Muzorewa will meet Cyrus Vance, secretary of state, and members of the U.S. Congress; it is quite possible that he will meet President Carter. At the same time, special emphasis is being placed on processing public opinion in order to neutralize criticism of Washington's Rhodesian policy and to provide the administration with a free hand in this question.

In undertaking a trip to Washington, Muzorewa is clearly following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Smith, who made a similar journey in the autumn of last year. It was precisely after his visit that one could observe a sharp increase in the activity of the so-called Rhodesian lobby on Capitol Hill. This was reflected in the demand by the American Senate to recognize the internal settlement carried out in Rhodesia and to resume normal diplomatic and economic contacts with that country. The present journey, to judge by all appearances, is called upon to strengthen the position of the ultraconservative wing.

The betrayer of the Zimbabwe people clearly expects to find during his visit benevolent understanding on the part of his hosts. It is no coincidence that in his recent speeches he has constantly been making forecasts about the very promising prospects according to him, prospects of cooperation with leading Western countries.

[Kosovan] Mikhail Konstantinovich, is Muzorewa not mistaking what is desired for reality? For the U.S. administration, as is known, has refused the Senate's demand to recognize the results of the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia and has explained that this question is still being studied. In other words, will Muzorewa not leave Washington emptyhanded?

[Zenovich] Of course, it is too early to talk about the results of the visit. However, there are no grounds to take Muzorewa's latest predictions as just hopefulness.

[Kosovan] Apparently, they are backed by quite real facts.

[Zenovich] These are primarily the decision by the British Government to lift the curbs on the delivery by British companies of oil to the Republic of South Africa which, as is known, gives military and economic aid to Salisbury, including deliveries of fuel. Britain's decision means that henceforth a most important valve has been opened for the unhindered supply of oil to the Rhodesian military machine, that is, for intensifying the activity of its aggressive sallies against neighboring independent African states and punitive operations within the country. It must be especially noted that this decision totally contradicts the resolutions of the UN Assembly which envisage the obligatory ban on supplying oil to the racists. Moreover, it cannot be considered a coincidence that it was made after the new Iranian authorities announced the halt of oil supplies to the Republic of South Africa, which comprised 90 percent of the country's demands. Thus, London's action clearly shows its interest in preserving and strengthening the present regime in Rhodesia and its agreement with the latter's policy. On the other hand, the decision on unhindered supplies of oil is by no means an isolated measure. None other than British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced this week her government's resolve to seek, as she said, as wide as possible international recognition of the Muzorewa regime. Speaking in Canberra, the capital of Australia, she confirmed London's striving to renounce the economic sanctions against Rhodesia introduced by the United Nations. She also let it be understood that this would inevitably be followed by Britain's juridical recognition of Muzorewa's government.

[Kosovan] And it is clear that this program clears the way for recognition of the puppet regime by Washington and other NATO countries. For if Britain undertakes the initiative to normalize relations with its former colony then why, according to the West's logic, should others not follow its example?

[Zenovich] The rapid formulation of a deal with the racists and their puppets is an urgent task for the Western powers, and all the more since the internal situation in Rhodesia is clearly turning out differently from what was counted on by the creators of the internal settlement. The Zimbabwe people have not recognized their false independence.

Since the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which heads the armed struggle for freedom, recently created a united operational command for direct guidance of military operations and coordination of the patriots' actions, the liberation struggle has become even more intense. The day before yesterday, for example, a bold operation was carried out--a raid on one of the areas of the Rhodesian capital where the ruling circles of the racist regime live.

According to the South African newspaper STAR, real power in Rhodesia is now concentrated in the hands of General Walls, commander of the Rhodesian Army. The general himself does not hide the fact that he has received complete freedom of action in the interests of imposing order in Rhodesia and uses this for massive reprisals against the country's population. Of course, this raging terror organized by the racist rulers of Rhodesia is clearly out of step with the statements about the coming of an era of democracy there with Muzorewa's appearance at the front of the stage. This is yet another reason why the West is organizing urgent support for the regime. For the pacification of Rhodesia can be ascribed to the popularity of Muzorewa's policy.

[Kosovan] The argument about the so-called democratic nature of Muzorewa's regime, to judge by all appearances, is being used by Western diplomacy in order to neutralize the negative reaction of the independent African countries to the provocative fuss made about the question of recognition. Knowing that the coming OAU assembly will undertake the elaboration of a joint position of independent Africa, taking account of the new situation in Rhodesia, the imperialists are striving to influence its decisions in order to implement their plans without hindrance.

[Zenovich] It is known that at one time London and Washington widely advertised the so-called Anglo-American plan for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia taking account, allegedly, of the interests of all the interested sides. Now they are trying to forget this plan. But they are talking much about the internal settlement carried out by the racists in Rhodesia being, they say, the reality which must be taken into account. Judging by the present diplomatic activity of London and Washington, what is happening in Rhodesia is a natural result of the Anglo-American initiatives.

With regard to this the present events reveal the general strategy of the West on the African Continent--the preservation there, at any cost, of political, economic and military positions which would insure Africa's retention in the West's orbit and would insure conditions for the further exploitation of its natural wealth by the transnational corporations.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Mikail Konstantinovich.

SALT II, NICARAGUA, MUZOREWA TRIP REVIEWED IN PRAVDA

LD091317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "International Review"]

[Text] Universal Attention

How to switch from the deceptive "balance of fear" to a reasonable balance of interests, how to limit and reduce the level of military confrontation step by step and, consequently, lighten the burden of military expenditure on the shoulders of the peoples, while observing the principle of equality and identical security, and how to implement the Soviet-American accords which offer mankind this very prospect--these are the questions which concern the world public and remain at the focus of its attention following the Vienna meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States.

L.I. Brezhnev's letter to J. Carter this week in connection with the U.S. national holiday made a great international impact. It assesses the results of the recent Vienna meeting as a good foundation for the further constructive development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Receiving R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic Party in the U.S. Senate, in Yalta this week, L.I. Brezhnev described the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna and the related documents as the biggest contribution so far to the curbing of the nuclear missile arms race. The hope was expressed that the speediest entry into force of the SALT II treaty would pave the way for the elaboration of new and more far-reaching measures on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms in the course of SALT III talks.

The treaty signed in Vienna 3 weeks ago has been officially sent to the Senate by the U.S. President for ratification and tomorrow, 9 July, the Foreign Relations Committee will start discussing it.

The opponents of the curbing of the nuclear arms race do not dare to act openly. They are resorting to the myth of the "Soviet military threat" in order to generally discredit all accords with the USSR in the eyes of the American public. More attempts are being made to depict social processes in various countries and the peoples' struggle for independence and social progress as "intrigues and machinations by Moscow."

But if anything is poisoning the international political climate today it is not the mythical export of revolutions but the very real export of counterrevolution; it is the imperialist policy of diktat as embodied in the 19th century in "gunboat diplomacy" and today in "aircraft-carrier diplomacy"; it is the nonchalance with which the capitalist countries declare any part of the world "spheres of their vital interests."

Quest for Puppets

A graphic example of this is the U.S. ruling circles' feverish attempts to change the course of events in Nicaragua in their favor, to split the opposition forces lined up against the Somoza regime and prevent the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is at the head of the people's uprising against tyranny, from coming to power.

According to press reports, U.S. efforts are now aimed at persuading Somoza to relinquish power and leave the country, and, second, over the head of the dictator, to strengthen direct links with the local military elite and prevent the total disintegration of the 15,000-strong National Guard which Washington sees as the "main insurance against radicalism," according to the New York TIMES.

According to AP, the U.S. administration's approach to the events in Nicaragua is in many respects strikingly similar to its approach to the revolution in Iran. When it became clear in January that the shah could not be saved, the Carter administration threw all its weight behind the Bakhtiar cabinet. Now, as President Somoza's regime comes daily nearer its final collapse, Washington is seeking some suitable leader--a Nicaraguan Bakhtiar--to replace Somoza. The State Department, AP continues, thought seriously about suggesting to Somoza that he step down last winter when the civil war raging throughout the country was strikingly demonstrating the depth of the people's hatred of the dictatorship. But it was thought politically inopportune. The U.S. President was being criticized at the time for not taking sufficiently energetic steps to save the shah and also for breaking off alliance ties with Taiwan.

Only this summer, at the OAS, [Organization of American States], the United States came out in favor of Somoza's relinquishing power and also proposed that an "interamerican contingent of peace-keeping forces" be sent to Nicaragua. However, this idea did not receive support, which made some people in Washington melancholically recall the days when the OAS was far more obedient to U.S. orders. For example, in 1965, when there developed in the Dominican Republic events reminiscent of the current situation in Nicaragua, President Johnson first sent in 20,000 Marines and only then sought the consent of the OAS to send an "interamerican contingent of peace-keeping forces" to Dominica.

Today, however, the policy of imperialist Diktat in Latin America is tending more and more to misfire, and a convincing example of this is the growing solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots. Panama, Cuba and Grenada have already recognized the provisional government of national reconstruction. The number of states which have broken off relations with the Somoza regime is growing rapidly.

Several noteworthy statements illustrating the thinking of some representatives of the American political elite were made the other day by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger in a Washington POST interview. Talking about events in Nicaragua, Iran and Rhodesia he named "the quest for a moderate alternative" as the overall goal of American policy in such situations. If it is not possible to save the shah, Somoza or Smith from the people's wrath, it is important to select a suitable transitional figure in good time in order to prevent "radicals" from assuming power.

"It is not our job to replace every unsuitable ruler." Kissinger said with enviable candor. "But if we try to do this we must assume responsibility for insuring that the outcome is compatible with our ideals" (read; "with American interests").

Kissinger complains that so far the quest for a "moderate alternative" has not been very successful in Nicaragua. But, as far as Rhodesia is concerned, in his view Bishop Muzorewa is an entirely suitable figure. "The United States must not openly adopt a position which undermines the authority of the sole elected leader in Rhodesia," the former secretary of state proclaims. And in order to enhance the reputation of the racists' stooges even more, he says in the same interview: "The biggest problem in southern Africa is the relationships between whites and blacks and also the intensification of attempts by outside forces, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, to use this process for their own geopolitical ends." So it is not apartheid, it is not the glaring violation of human rights and dignity but "Moscow's machinations"--these are the root of the southern Africa problem, according to Kissinger.

It can hardly be accidental that eulogistic statements concerning Muzorewa have begun to appear in the pages of bourgeois newspapers. "We acknowledge that a certain amount of progress has been achieved in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia on the path to democracy, and we are ready for dialog with Muzorewa," an official State Department spokesman stated the other day. The leaders of that department have satisfied Muzorewa's request for an American visa. He is coming to the United States as the guest of Senator Helms who has long been seeking the ending of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

As is known, this is advocated by the majority of members of the Senate. However, the White House is afraid, not without reason, that recognition of the puppet regime in Rhodesia and the lifting of sanctions imposed by the United Nations will cause furious indignation among African states. That is why Washington has willingly ceded the role of front runner here to London, since the Conservatives, on coming to power, set an unambiguous course in that direction.

After the meeting of the "Big Seven" in Tokyo, Prime Minister Thatcher went to Canberra, and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington to New Delhi. Both trips had the same goal: To inform Australia and India, as leading Commonwealth countries, of Britain's intention of legalizing relations with Zimbabwe-Rhodesia (that is, recognizing the Muzorewa-Smith regime). The same week Lord Harlech arrived in Salisbury from London on a special mission. The purpose of his trip, as THE DAILY TELEGRAPH made known, was to persuade Muzorewa to make some cosmetic amendments to the Constitution and "make it more acceptable to the international community, which would open the way to lifting the economic sanctions."

But however hard imperialist circles try to mask the racist essence of the southern African regimes, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will not be reconciled to the fetters of slavery or the shame of apartheid. The days of the last hotbeds of colonialism are numbered.

Aircraft-Carried Diplomacy

At present the Soviet public is actively participating in the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis.

For all who are sympathetic to the Korean people's desire to restore their national unity, the U.S. President's recent visit to Seoul raised this question above all: What is the current attitude of the Washington administration toward maintaining the U.S. military presence on the Korean Peninsula? Let us recall that one of the election slogans on which Carter came to the White House was the promise that the last combat formation of U.S. ground forces on Asian soil--the 2d Army Division, deployed in South Korea--will be removed by the early eighties.

However, 6 months ago the withdrawal, which was about to begin, was stopped. At the same time a stream of articles appeared in the American press, harping on the same theme. They said that U.S. intelligence services had blundered in assessing the DPRK's military potential. In reality, they said, it considerably exceeds earlier estimates. So the withdrawal of the 2d Division must wait.

The American-South Korean communique, Japan's AKAHATA newspaper writes, indicates in essence that the plan for withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea has been dropped.

Indeed, the results of President Carter's trip to Seoul, or more precisely of the U.S. President's entire Far Eastern tour (the official visit to Japan, participation in the 2-day "Big Seven" conference in Tokyo and finally the official visit to South Korea), must be seen in a wider context. This tour indicates that a substantial shift has appeared in Washington's Asian strategy. Whereas the "Vietnam shock" gave rise to the intention to withdraw from Asia (the slogan "Vietnam Is Enough for Us!" was current during previous presidential elections), the "Iranian shock" engendered the opposite tendency in Washington: gambling on "aircraft-carrier diplomacy," that is, on punitive operations in a zone of instability.

To demonstrate to the allies the course of stepping up the U.S. military presence in Asia--that, in the opinion of Washington observers, is the purpose of Carter's recent trip. The halting of the troop withdrawal from South Korea, the extension of the treaty on U.S. use of military bases in the Philippines, the clearer division of operational functions within the framework of the American-Japanese security treaty (Tokyo has taken on a significant proportion of not only rear supplies to U.S. military installations on Japanese soil, but also the air and antisubmarine defense of ocean communications)--all this is evidence of the changing emphasis in Washington's Asian policy.

The return to "aircraft-carrier diplomacy" is also making itself felt in other forms of military interference which are being implemented or planned. Among these the press counts above all the decision to create the so-called "quick-reaction corps" consisting of 110,000 men (made up of two airborne divisions, two divisions of Marines, up to 1,000 tactical aircraft and also naval support forces, including nuclear aircraft carriers). According to the Pentagon's plan, this expeditionary corps is to operate in geographically remote and politically unstable regions, and in particular to insure uninterrupted oil supplies from the Persian Gulf (in which the Near Eastern oil-producing countries have justifiably seen a threat of military intervention).

The press considers the recommendation sent to the U.S. President by his closest advisers to step up the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to be another manifestation of "aircraft-carrier diplomacy." "The Pentagon has been instructed to prepare in the next few weeks a list of options for deploying U.S. Armed Forces in that region," the New York TIMES writes. "As far as is known, this list includes the deployment of a permanent fleet in the Indian Ocean and the sending of land-based combat planes to the Persian Gulf zone at regular intervals."

By all appearances, the council session of ANZUS--the military-political bloc uniting the United States, Australia and New Zealand--held in Canberra this week is also closely connected with such plans. A year ago the ANZUS sphere of operation was extended to the Indian Ocean. This time, with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance, plans were discussed in Canberra for a further buildup in American military might in the Indian Ocean, and in particular the use of ports on Australia's west coast by U.S. warships.

The past week's events show that imperialism has not renounced the "fire brigade" tactics for defending its weakening positions. However, the tyranny and diktat of imperialist circles is meeting more and more frequently with a resolute rebuff from the peoples who are unwilling to sacrifice their national interests for the sake of the monopolies' greedy self-interest.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD091110 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A conference of the Indian Ocean countries has taken place in New York. It was sponsored by the United Nations and taking part were also representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. The conference discussed ways of implementing the United Nations resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Here is comment from our observer Vladimir Bolshakov:

As is known the United Nations resolution on the Indian Ocean has been supported by an overwhelming majority of countries. The Soviet Union is working consistently for its implementation and the nonaligned nations are supporting it vigorously. In the meantime Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean have been interrupted by the United States unilaterally after they were started back in 1977. That was the result of pressure from the Pentagon. Although it originally planned to reduce United States military activity in the Indian Ocean on the basis of the agreements with the USSR, the White House has adopted a number of decisions providing for ever greater U.S. military involvement in the region. It should be said that from the outset the Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded under the United States' aegis was fraught with a military alliance between the United States, Egypt and Israel directed against the Arabs. This is borne out in part by the Pentagon plans to use Israeli ports and airfields, as well as Egyptian airbases on the Sinai, for stepping up its military preparations. Soon after these plans were made public the United States dispatched army units and military equipment to northern Yemen or immediately to an area in the Indian Ocean.

Naturally the countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf have received with much anxiety the reports that Washington is ready for a direct armed intervention in the region to protect oilfields of friendly regimes. As a demonstration of strength the Pentagon recently transferred another squadron of its military aircraft to the Middle East. It also transferred naval vessels, including heavy aircraft carriers, from the Mediterranean Sea and Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This transfer coincided with the Pentagon's decision to create a special 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean. The United States has also been building up its military base on Diego Garcia. (?Deposits) of arms, ammunition and fuel have been created there, special moorings for aircraft carriers have been built and take-off and landing strips have been improved. All this points to extensive American naval preparations in the Indian Ocean.

There has also been much anxiety in the world over the announcement by the new supreme NATO commander, General Rogers, of plans to create a 110,000-men-strong rapid intervention force to operate in other countries, mainly in the countries of the Persian Gulf. The speech by Washington's representative at the United Nations conference on the Indian Ocean has shown that the Pentagon does not intend to drop its plans of building up its military might in the region. Naturally such plans are causing anxiety and indignation among the world community.

In this connection we may recall that an understanding was reached at the summit meeting in Vienna to resume the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean. These talks could help considerably to ease tension in the region and carry out the United Nations resolution on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The sooner this resolution is put into effect the greater contribution the two countries can make to consolidate peace and security in the Indian Ocean and all over the world.

LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH ARTICLE ON INDIAN OCEAN HIT

LD091916 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

["A Diversiory Strategem"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH decided to make its contribution to the work of the conference of representatives of littoral and continental states of the Indian Ocean area at the U.N. headquarters. As is known the conference is discussing the course of implementation of the U.N. General Assembly's declaration on announcing the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH timed a lengthy article for this event. From the article, however, one cannot get an objective idea of the true state of affairs in that part of the world. The article contains all kinds of concoctions about the Soviet Union's policy. With reference to a certain secret report of the Pentagon, the newspaper states that the Soviet Union seeks to secure military bases for itself in the Indian Ocean, and intends to practise "imperialist expansion" there by means of its navy.

It is no wonder that the British newspaper again, for the umpteenth time, is frightening its readers by Moscow's designs. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has long been specialising in inventions about the notorious "Soviet threat". The newspaper's another trite attack would have hardly deserved attention were it not for one point.

The article appeared in the newspaper at a time when plans are being concretely worked out in the United States for an armed intervention in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. It is a question of the creation of so-called rapid-reaction corps by the Pentagon and of the permanent stationing of the U.S. Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean. At the same time the U.S. strong point in the area--Diego Garcia Island--is turning into a U.S. major naval and air base.

As the discussion at the U.N. headquarters showed, the states of the Indian Ocean area and the world public resolutely come out against the increase in military activity and against the plans for a further build-up of the U.S.' already impressive potential near the shores of South Asia, which obviously contradict the U.N. declaration on announcing the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

It is quite evident that in these conditions all kind of fabrications about a "Soviet threat" are being deliberately circulated in order to divert the attention of the public from U.S. unseemly plans for militarization of the Indian Ocean and for a seizure of the oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf. The article in the DAILY TELEGRAPH obviously pursues exactly those aims.

AAPSO CONFERENCE OPENS IN NICOSIA 9 JULY

LD091922 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, July 9, TASS--An international conference against military pacts and bases, for international security and cooperation, opened here today at the initiative of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. Attending the conference are noted politicians and public figures from countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, from the socialist countries, and representatives of progressive circles of Western Europe.

A report was made by the AAPSO acting Secretary General Nuri Abdel Razzak, who noted that the conference is taking place in the wake of an important event--the signing of a SALT II treaty. The AAPSO gives full backing to this treaty and underlines its role in improving the conditions for the peoples' struggles for peace, national liberation and social progress, the speaker stressed.

Despite the positive changes taking place in the world, imperialism has not given up its former tactics. Witness, in particular, NATO's striving for domination on the African Continent, the U.S. intention to knock together a new military alliance in the Middle East to uphold imperialism's strategic interests and suppress the national-liberation struggles of Arab peoples.

Nuri Abdel Razzak observed that the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty and U.S. manoeuvres had complicated a settlement of the Middle East problems. The AAPSO rejects the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the U.S. Middle East policy as contradicting the national interests of Arab peoples, he stressed.

The acting AAPSO secretary general pointed to the alarming situation in the south of Africa and urged the speediest solution of the Cyprus question, stressing the need to consolidate all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence and social progress.

Nuri Abdel Razzak expressed readiness on the part of the AAPSO to facilitate the success of the forthcoming nonaligned conference in Havana and a constructive solution of problems facing the nonalignment movement.

SOLOMON ISLANDS FORUM SCORES PLAN TO DUMP RADIOACTIVE WASTE

LD091650 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, July 9, TASS--The participants in the annual conference of 12 South Pacific states, being held in Honiara (Solomon Islands) have expressed profound concern and anxiety over U.S. plans to place radioactive waste on the Midway, Wake and Palmira atolls, in the Pacific. In a resolution they adopted they resolutely denounced these plans.

LD061236 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to American officials the United States' space station Skylab might now plunge into the atmosphere from orbit next Wednesday, that's a day earlier than the previous estimate. It's expected to explode when it hits the atmosphere and about 500 pieces capable of causing injury will survive the heat of the friction. They are expected to hit a zone of 6,400 km long and some of the pieces will be a ton and more. After turning the Skylab (?sideways) on orders sent from earth on 20th June experts at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration refused to predict where it would come down.

TASS Report

LD091056 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest official estimates, the Skylab space station will hit the earth any time between tomorrow night and Wednesday evening, starting from 2328 GMT tomorrow. Officials of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, which launched the station 6 years ago, say it will only be certain of the actual time and path of descent 2 hours before it occurs. About 500 pieces of Skylab, some weighing several tons, are expected to survive the re-entry into the atmosphere and hit the ground at a speed of up to 480 kilometers. [as heard] Several countries within the shadow of Skylab have taken elementary precautions, setting up emergency procedures and some were suspending plane flights during the critical period.

ENERGY CRISIS SEEN AS POTENTIAL THREAT TO CARTER'S REELECTION

ID071816 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 7, TASS--A very acute fuel shortage in the United States threatens to grow into a grave governmental crisis. In the past few days President of the United States Jimmy Carter has been holding at his countryside residence in Camp David, Maryland, secret consultations with a group of his principal advisers. The White House categorically refuses to disclose the content of the consultations and the time of their conclusion. The mysterious atmosphere only intensified when Jimmy Carter suddenly cancelled his speech on national television and the trip to Louisville (Kentucky) to speak there at a conference of U.S. governors.

Commenting on the unusual charter of the Camp David meetings, the newspaper Washington STAR points out that there is every indication that Jimmy Carter regards the current energy and economic crisis as a potential threat to his plans of re-election to the Presidency in 1980.

In the opinion of well-informed news analysts, most apparent is the testimony of profound differences in the government over ways of overcoming the crisis with fuel supplies and aggravating economic problems. The newspaper New York TIMES reports that there is a big split in the government. The administration, the newspaper adds, cannot resolve the question of how daring and politically risky its energy program should be.

By the irony of fate millions of Americans were compelled to spend the national holiday--the Day of Independence of the United States--in queues at petrol stations. As many as 465 cars queued in the capital at one of the few functioning fuel stations. Tough restrictions on fuel purchases were introduced in the overwhelming majority of districts. The gasoline shortage already has a negative impact on the economy. Thus, car sales in June reduced by 26 per cent at a time. Companies specializing on tourism sustained heavy losses. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that in the past 50 years America has not experienced such confusion and such anxiety.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE ENERGY CRISIS

LD091634 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The energy crisis that swept the United States caused confusion and a serious concern in the U.S. ruling circles.

In the past days, President Carter has been holding consultations with chief advisers of the White House in the Camp David residence. A group of governors of U.S. states is present. These conferences are shrouded in secrecy.

In the opinion of well-informed observers, there are differences in the Democratic government about the ways of overcoming the crisis situation in the supply of the country with fuel and of solving economic problems that are becoming ever more acute. The New York TIMES, writing about a deep crisis in the government points out that the administration cannot decide as to how daring and risky in the political aspect its energy programme should be.

The local press believes that the energy problems cannot be solved through lifting restrictions on the cost of oil products whose prices went up by 60 per cent since December of last year.

Observers believe that further price rises will not help U.S. overcome the crisis. Quite the contrary, they will aggravate the crisis, will lead to a new bout of the galloping inflation and as a result of this, millions of dollars will go from the pockets of taxpayers to the strongrooms of oil monopolies. Senator Edward Kennedy is of the opinion that the lifting of restrictions on prices of fuel will lead to an additional 80 percent price rise on petrol.

The energy crisis that has aggravated since the spring of this year has a serious effect on the country's economy as a whole, widens and deepens the tendencies of recession in the key industries. This has already lead to disruption in the functioning of a number of industries, as a result of which tens of thousands of American working people became redundant. There are about ten million unemployed in the United States now.

The growth of unemployment and of the rates of inflation lead to the lowering of the purchasing capacity of the population, to the decrease of the output. A deep economic crisis is starting in the USA, the New York POST sums up.

This pessimistic assessment is confirmed by statements of government officials. Assistant to the President S. Eizenstat admitted in a memorandum sent to the White House that inflation had reached the unprecedentedly high level and that the United States is on the threshold of the economic recession.

U.S. PRESS ON PLANS TO 'PUNISH' OPEC MEMBERS CITED

LDO92144 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 9, TASS--(?The administration in Washington is elaborating) a range of measures aimed at "punishing" the oil producing OPEC member-countries for their recent decision to raise prices.

According to reports in the American press, these designs are based on a secret memorandum drawn up by Presidential Assistant for Domestic Affairs and Policy Stuart Eizenstat, in which he proposes to put all the blame for the current exacerbation of the energy crisis in the USA on OPEC member-countries. American propaganda, the memorandum points out, must paint the oil-producing states as "obvious enemies" of the United States. This, in fact, must untie Washington's hands and justify any actions against these countries.

An article in the Washington POST makes it clear that influential business circles are waging a campaign for a steep reduction of wheat deliveries to OPEC countries or whipping up prices on it. At the same time the Washington POST believes the United States ought to urge other Western wheat-deliverers to form a kind of cartel to counteroppose OPEC policy in the sphere of oil sales.

In addition to plans for a "food blockade" against the oilproducing countries, Washington is working on other, much more [word indistinct] sanctions. According to the press, the Pentagon, on the basis of decisions to expand the American military presence in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area, recently adopted at secret conferences in the White House, is studying different versions of direct military invasion into that region's countries. For this purpose a "strike fist" of U.S. Armed Forces is being reinforced. It comprises air, naval and marines units. Plans are under consideration for a more frequent "demonstration of the American flag" in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. At the same time a 110,000-strong expeditionary corps is hastily being knocked together, intended for capturing Middle East oil-fields in case of "extraordinary circumstances." Washington interprets these as any threat to the uninterrupted oil flow to the USA, this, in particular, includes the [words indistinct] paratroop division and other (?invasion) forces which "well acquitted" themselves during the dirty war in Vietnam.

WARNING ON 'DANGEROUS RHETORIC' ON SAFEGUARDING OIL SUPPLIES

LDO61411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "Nostalgia for the 'Big Stick'"]

[Text] New York, 1 July--The anti-Arab campaign diligently fueled by the mass news media has recently been intensified here. The longer the lines outside the gas stations become and the more signs there are of the energy crisis in American industry the harder the local press works to spread rumors about the possibility of U.S. military interference in the Near East.

Moreover, the press and television are trying to create the impression that such a step would be fully supported by the American public, which is apparently already unhappy about the administration's "indecisiveness."

The other day Defense Secretary H. Brown virtually tried to make excuses for the "inactivity" of the specially created 110,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps when interviewed by an ABC correspondent.

At the same time, the oil-producing Arab countries are encountering a barrage of accusations. They are accused of "attempting to paralyze the vital functions" of the West, and particularly the United States, and of using oil as a "lethal weapon" against "industrial nations" and so on and so forth.

The United States' use of the lexicon of the "gunboat diplomacy" days is highly dangerous rhetoric. Some people in America, nostalgic for the "big stick," are once again banking on force. These people simply will not accept that the very idea of American intervention in the Near East does not stand up to criticism.

MOSCOW HITS STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND'S 'GLOBAL SHIELD' EXERCISES

LD100456 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The United States Strategic Air Command today began what is described as the largest and most comprehensive defense exercises in more than 20 years. Our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov comments.

Saving energy has become the watchword for most people in the United States today. There are long queues in front of gas stations in many cities and people are urged to cut down on their nonessential trips by car. This nationwide emphasis on saving energy and fuel provides a striking contrast to the Pentagon announcement of the Global Shield exercises by the Strategic Air Command, which will be the biggest over the past 20 years. The exercises will involve some 650 aircraft of different types, including bombers, tankers, reconnaissance and command post planes. They will be dispersed among civilian and military airfields all over the country and fly simulated alert missions during the following week. These and other details have been released to the public by Maj Herbert Myer, a liaison officer of the Strategic Air Command headquarters. The only thing he failed to mention is the estimated amount of fuel to be used up on all these countless simulated combat missions during the coming week, and this is not the only result of the Global Shield.

The exercises are being held in preparation for defending the United States from an attack by some mysterious foreign adversary and the whole thing is a practice for what all these aircraft would do if the United States were attacked. One does not have to be an expert to realize that the scale of the exercises and the use of large number of bombers, including some low-flying strategic B-52's and FB-111 bombers make the whole thing a real threat to the public both in cities and in rural areas. The Strategic Air Command announcement said some of these bombers will be flying at altitudes ranging from 400 to 2,000 feet, imitating actual bombing. We all know of the tragic consequences of similar exercises which were conducted by the Pentagon in the United States, in Western Europe and other regions.

They produced air crashes involving losses of United States air crews and considerable numbers of civilian casualties. But the really important thing is that Global Shield is a really unprecedented show of military strength for our time. Such things were common in the cold war years, when the United States was going out of its way to fan up military hysteria, but in our day, when steps continue to promote and develop East-West relations and when different countries are working to consolidate mutual trust and mutual good will, the Pentagon announcement of the largest and most comprehensive defense exercises sound really strange to say the least. All it really proves is that certain quarters in Washington are still trying to intimidate the Americans by the specter of an external threat and erode public sentiment in favor of peace, international relaxation and disarmament.

KORNILOV CHIDES MIDDLETON 'INTIMIDATION' ABOUT SOVIET THREAT

LD051502 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Is it Middleton again?, a reader may exclaim. Yes, it is him. It was only the other day that this war-like gentleman holding the post of military observer of the New York TIMES tried to intimidate the American man in the street with inventions about mythical "Soviet menace", and now he has again returned to the subject of menace, no longer mythical, but this time quite real. The point at issue are the plans of armed interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East oil exporting countries that are being hatched now. Completely disregarding such obsolete, in his opinion, notions as sovereignty and independence of states, Middleton speculated at length on how and in what circumstances the U.S. Armed Forces could launch an invasion in the Middle East.

Such situations, in Middleton's opinion, are more than enough: It takes, for example, Saudi Arabia to reduce her oil supplies to the USA, and this, he declares, will be enough for the U.S. military units to rush to the Middle East to "set things in order". Only one thing bothers Middleton: He would like to choose for the invasion a "convenient" time in order not to run into a "powerful retaliatory reaction," in particular from the USSR...

Mr. Middleton's strategic reckoning is fresh proof of the fact that definite circles in the U.S. striving to ensure by any means their control over the oil resources of the Middle East are passing over from plans and projects connected in particular with the creation of the so-called "quick reaction corps" to a practical planning of actions for armed interference in the affairs of independent states.

In doing so, they clearly overlook a fact of no small significance that the time when the imperialist powers could achieve their expansionist aims by means of the notorious "gunboat diplomacy" are long past. Threats and blackmail (one can hardly find other words to describe Mr. Middleton's verbiage!) are resolutely rejected now by the peoples of the developing countries, including those of the Middle East. As the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN points out with good reason in connection with Washington's expansionist plans, the American administration would be well advised to understand that the Arabs are ready to give a rebuff to any aggression.

As far as the speculation of the military observer of the New York TIMES on the subject when the U.S. Armed Forces "should better" launch an invasion in the oil-rich areas of the Middle East in order to be able to avoid a "powerful retaliatory reaction, is concerned, only one thing can be said on the score to the over-zealous Mr. Middleton: Whenever such an intervention may be launched, the USA would not get away with it in any case.

JACKSON, BYRD CLAIMS THAT USSR SUPPORTS TERRORISM

ID062236 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 6 Jul 79 ID

["You Are Looking for Terrorists in the Wrong Place, Gentlemen"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

American Senator Henry Jackson, a "war hawk" who has long been specialising in all kind of inventions about the Soviet Union, now has a new favourite topic, "the struggle against international terrorism."

Several days ago, when speaking on this subject at a "conference against terrorism" which was called in Jerusalem, he accused the Soviet Union of being involved in--terrorism. Then came a new statement in the same vein, made at the same "conference." These false, slanderous inventions, are being circulated by Jackson in Israel, a country whose prime minister himself began his career as an active terrorist and who now uses his office post for elevating terrorism to the rank of a national policy.

Acts of mass terror perpetrated by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories are well known. They were recorded in the reports of the United Nations and other international organizations. While saying absurd things about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in terrorism, Senator A. Jackson keeps silent about those who are actually responsible for acts of terrorism.

Here is one more example of this kind: After Senator Jackson, similar slanderous statements about the Soviet Union were made at the "conference" by G. Bush, former director of the CIA. This gentleman knows the subject of terrorism very well, of course. It was the CIA of which G. Bush was director for almost two years, that earned notoriety throughout the world for its broad participation in terrorist operations.

Plots, attempts on the lives of prominent politicians and public figures, the smuggling of terrorist gangs into different states--are some of the methods used by the CIA. The Dominican Republic, the Congo, Cuba, South Vietnam, Chile and Iran are all on a long list of countries where the CIA, this center of espionage and sabotage, has been active in recent years. And now G. Bush, speaking of terrorism, tries to put the blame at the wrong door and to accuse those who have nothing to do with it.

Indeed, there is no limit to the hypocrisy of slanderers. Jackson, Bush and co. are looking for "terrorists" in the wrong place.

DUBIOUS PRC STAND ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION HIT

OW071341 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Glebov commentary: "A Typical Case of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] In his report to the Chinese NPC [National People's Congress], Hua Guofeng said that "China supports the peaceful reunification of Korea." This statement is a typical case of hypocrisy. NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee, published an article several days ago saying that Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. It pointed out: The main obstacle to Korean national independence and reunification is the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops. Therefore, anyone who advocates Korea's peaceful reunification should at least call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korean soil. Yet Beijing's policy on this question directly contradicts the national aspiration of the Korean people.

As we all know, Zhongnanhai has actively--sometimes even more loudly than the U.S. bellicose elements--advocated the maintenance of the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world. It goes without saying that Zhongnanhai's stand also applies to South Korea. Chinese leaders are of the view that the U.S. troops in South Korea are not large enough and therefore favor a further increase. Obviously, this will add more difficulties to Korean reunification.

Many events tend to substantiate this point. For instance, during his tour of the United States, Deng Xiaoping said that China welcomes increased U.S. military aid to the western Pacific. Zhongnanhai has also made similar provocative appeals to Japan, the junior partner in the U.S.-Japan security treaty. We know that the Japanese militaristic clique has never given up its desire to seek revenge and still fondly remembers its past colonial rule in eastern Asia, including Korea.

In recent months the White House has stopped mentioning the question of troop withdrawal from South Korea. The U.S. military presence is being maintained and strengthened. A U.S.-South Korea joint command has been set up. A large-scale joint military exercise has been conducted. Several days ago, President Carter reiterated the U.S. military commitment to Seoul. Japan has also joined the military alliance between Washington and Seoul. It appears that this has been done with Zhongnanhai's blessings.

Nagano, chief of staff of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Forces, has openly stated in Beijing that Japan will help dictator Pak Chong-hui's military strength. Also noteworthy is the fact that Japanese generals who go to Beijing all visit Seoul first. Other events also indicate that the Chinese leaders are using double-faced tactics on the question of Korean unification.

The foreign press reports that the South Korean regime has time and again tried to establish contact with the Beijing authorities ever since the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. According to the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, Pak Chong-hui has proposed to Deng Xiaoping through Japan to establish contacts and trade relations between the two countries. South Korean businessmen, through their agents in Hong Kong, have also explored possibilities of trade with China. A Tokyo-based weekly, SHUKAN GENDAI, said it would be no surprise if Pak Chong-hui goes to Beijing sometime in the near future to hold talks on establishing diplomatic relations between China and South Korea. Washington has promised to help Beijing establish contacts with Seoul. If Seoul believed that Zhongnanhai was firm in its principled stand, would it have taken all this trouble to seek contacts with Beijing?

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

U.S. Congressman Myers, who visited Beijing a short time ago, said that he believes that China is willing to trade with Seoul. MAINICHI says that China has not been enthusiastic about approaching South Korea because it fears that this would draw an unfavorable response from the DPRK.

In any case, the statement made by Chinese leaders that they faithfully support Korean reunification and the DPRK's stand on this issue is not worth believing.

PENTAGON PLAN FOR ARMS DELIVERIES TO TAIWAN REPORTED

LD091531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Arms Deliveries" from the "World Today" feature compiled by R. Moseyev]

[Text] The United States continues to actively cooperate with Taipei in the military sphere. The Pentagon has officially given the U.S. Congress notification of the program of military deliveries to the Taiwan regime.

As is evident from the document, the total volume of arms and military equipment sales to Taiwan amounts to \$240.6 million. Taipei will receive considerable batches of the most up-to-date arms, including F-5 fighters and Maverick and Sidewinder missiles. According to U.S. press data, apart from these deliveries Taiwan is counting on receiving additional kinds of arms from Washington, in particular ship-to-ship missiles and antisubmarine weapons.

COMMENT ON LI XIANNIAN'S THREAT TO VIETNAM

OW100308 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] The Chinese leadership has not renounced the possibility of another Chinese invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, according to a recent report by a REUTER correspondent stationed in Beijing. In an interview with foreign newsmen, Li Xiannian, vice premier of the PRC State Council, threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson. In this connection, our station observer Fedorov writes the following:

To us it is not surprising that the Chinese leaders have again threatened Vietnam, but the time they chose to release Li Xiannian's statement has drawn our attention. It has been reported that Vietnam and China have held talks in the Chinese capital over the past few days and that the Vietnamese side has, as always, called for efforts to normalize relations. Toward this end, Vietnam proposed that an agreement prohibiting military provocations along the SRV-PRC border be signed immediately. The Chinese side flatly rejected the Vietnamese proposal while expressing its willingness to improve bilateral relations.

There is not the slightest doubt that this agreement, as proposed by the Vietnamese side, will--if concluded--help improve the atmosphere at the talks. The Chinese delegation to the talks has not stopped its extremely hostile statements against Vietnam and has attempted to impose on the Vietnamese side conditions that no sovereign state can accept. The renewed threats of aggression from the Chinese side have paralleled the pressure China has exerted at the negotiating table. It is obvious that the Chinese leadership's threats to the Vietnamese Government and people are designed to force the latter to compromise and surrender and to accept China's conditions so that Hanoi can be enlisted to serve Beijing's policy of adventure.

But the Beijing leaders' plans to (?undermine) Vietnam's fraternal unity with other members of the socialist community and the developing countries and to force Hanoi to give up its firm principled stand have proven futile. Vietnam has persistently rejected the hegemonist ambitions of Beijing's ruling clique and has demanded settlement of the question of bilateral relations on a fair, reasonable basis.

SYSTEM ESTABLISHED TO ACQUIRE FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM HUAQIAO

LD092145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tokyo:

It has been learned from circles close to Chinese living in Japan that the PRC Government has introduced a new system for exchanging currency investments and money transfers by Chinese living abroad, Huaqiao, for special cards on which their relatives can obtain foodstuffs and industrial goods in shops in Beijing and other major towns. The Japanese feel that this system has been introduced in connection with Beijing's publically espoused desire to greatly increase the flow of foreign currency to China from the Huaqiao, in particular from those living in Japan and Southeast Asia. The Chinese State Bank is also prepared to accept from Huaqiao articles made from gold and silver and other valuables which they can use to pay for their expenses during trips to China.

BEATINGS OF THIRD WORLD STUDENTS IN PRC REPORTED

LD100758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Clashes have taken place between Chinese and students from Asian and African countries at the Shanghai Textile Institute. Chinese armed with knives, sticks and stones attacked a hostel for students from developing countries for 3 days. As a result of the fighting, over 10 foreign students received injuries. Despite appeals for help, foreign news agencies note, the Chinese police did not intervene to stop the beatings.

In the opinion of observers, hostility toward students from developing countries intensified in China after Beijing began making advances to the West.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ZHU DE'S DEATH MARKED

OW081329 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[(Svetlanin) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, today is the third anniversary of the death of Zhu De--an honorable son of the Chinese people, a noted state affairs activist, a military affairs activist, a Communist Party member and an internationalist.

This station's observer (Svetlanin) points out: Zhu De's whole life and all his activities were dedicated to the Chinese revolutionary cause and to the practice of socialism in China. In the militant revolutionary history of the Chinese people, Zhu De was a legendary general and a founder of the Chinese Red Army. In all his activities, Zhu De was always an honest communist who adhered to principles. He placed the interests of the revolution and the people above everything else. Zhu De did not tolerate the worship of individuals.

Not only did he not support such worship, he did everything possible to denounce that mean method used by Mao Zedong during the factional struggle to consolidate his individual power. Zhu De resolutely hit back at all of Mao Zedong's attempts to defame him and seek the titles of party affairs activist, state affairs activist and military affairs activist.

As everyone knows, in 1953 Mao Zedong fabricated the so-called "Gao-Rao incident" and denounced the famous party leaders Gao Gang and Rao Shushi for undermining the unity of the party. The persecution of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi aroused discontent among many Chinese communists, including Zhu De. Disregarding the resolution of the CCP's NPC [National Peoples Congress] that completely defamed these two persecuted activists, he persistently expressed his different attitude toward the two, claiming that Gao Gang and Rao Shushi were good people. In 1959 a similar situation took place at the plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in Lushan, where Mao Zedong successfully used pressure tactics to adopt a resolution on the antiparty clique headed by Peng Dehuai; but Peng Dehuai was saved by Zhu De's opposition to this persecution.

Zhu De was one of the party and military affairs activists who saw with their own eyes the conditions of China's industrial and agricultural stagnation in the late 1950's caused by Mao Zedong's adventurist Great Leap Forward and plan for rural communes. Zhu De once wrote: The establishment of communes was premature, and it has achieved nothing. Running public mess halls is a losing business.

We have already pointed out that Zhu De was a very enthusiastic Communist Party member and internationalist. He regarded the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as China's sincere ally. He regarded the powerful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces as an important factor in the Chinese revolution's victory and in the successful building of a socialist society in China. Zhu De sincerely respected Lenin's CPSU. In a message of greetings to the 24th Congress of the CPSU in February 1956, Zhu De said: In the past and at present, the CPSU has been and is the best example for the CCP to learn from. To the communist parties of all countries in the world, the CPSU was in the past, is at present and will be in the future a great example. It is a shock brigade in the revolutionary and workers movements of the world.

The brilliant image of Zhu De--the faithful son of the Chinese people and the CCP--will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people, who are sincere friends of the Chinese people.

MOSCOW WEEKLY MARKS DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH

LD091117 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 79 p 15 LD

[Yu. Dmitriyev commentary: "Solidarity with the Korean people"]

[Text] On 25 June 1950 the DPRK was subjected to aggression by the South Korean regime supported by the Pentagon military. The bloody war, in the course of which the interventionist troops were beaten back behind their initial line, lasted over 3 years and ended 27 July 1953 with the signing of the armistice agreement. The Seoul regime's attempt to unite the country with the help of military force failed. Today in Korea, which is still divided into southern and a northern halves, there remains just a state of armistice and with it tension. Its chief cause is the presence of approximately 40,000 American troops equipped with nuclear weapons in the south--a presence which has already existed for more than 30 years.

The Soviet people are profoundly sympathetic toward the Korean people's desire to restore their national unity. Resolute and immutable support for this courageous struggle takes different forms and, in particular, is manifested graphically in the course of the month of solidarity--held from 25 June through 27 July every year--with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

At meetings and soirees held during the month in different corners of our country Soviet people declare their support for the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government and Korea's United Democratic Fatherland Front aimed at the country's independent peaceful unification and demand fulfillment of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session, in accordance with which all foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the 1953 armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement. In solidarity resolutions and greetings letters and telegrams sent to their Korean friends, the participants in the month's measures angrily condemn the antipopular regime of Pak Chong-hui, which uses repression and terror in an attempt to suppress the population's will to reunite the motherland and insists on the U.S. administration abandoning its plans to withdraw American troops.

Adding their voice to that of the world's peoples advocating a just solution of the Korean problem, the Soviet people wish the DPRK working people new successes in building socialism on Korean soil.

U.S. 7TH FLEET COMMANDER IN ROK ARRIVES IN SOUTH KOREA

LD091624 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

["Tensions Heighten"--TASS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the missile cruiser Oklahoma City arrived on Sunday in the South Korean port Inchon. On board the cruiser is Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Vice-Admiral Silvester Foley. The News Agency HAPDONG TONGSIN reports that the admiral will hold a number of conferences with chiefs of the South Korean military and with commanders of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea.

In the opinion of local observers, S. Foley's visit is directly connected with the decisions on further strengthening of the military alliance of the two countries that were adopted during the recent trip of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown to Seoul and, specifically, with the Pentagon's intention to turn the South Korean port of Chingwa into the main base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

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The U.S.-South Korean landing troop exercises were started in the southern part of the Sea of Japan on the day of the arrival of the Oklahoma City. Taking part in the exercises are ships of the navies and units of marines of the USA and the Seoul regime.

The aim of the exercises that was announced officially is to drill actions in case of some "emergency situation" that might allegedly arise in this area. It is no secret that under the pretext of "emergency situation," the United States might transfer any time into the south of the Korean Peninsula more military units, as well as from Japan.

KIRILENKO, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD092232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of public representatives devoted to the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution was held in Moscow today. The presidium included Kirilenko, member of the politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. Together with them was a Mongolian delegation headed by Purebjab, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers' State Information, Radio and Television Committee. A report was delivered by Lomako, USSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Bandzragch, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Soviet Union, noted in a speech that the victory of the people's revolution radically changed the destiny of the Mongolian people. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, hundreds of industrial enterprises, residential areas, cultural centers and medical establishments are being erected in Mongolia.

A 10-day festival of Soviet-Mongolian friendship devoted to the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution has opened in our country.

JAPAN CONTINUES AID TO VIETNAM, GIVES NO AID TO POL POT

LD061302 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 6, TASS--Sunao Sonoda, Japan's foreign minister, told a press conference in Tokyo that during the recent meeting in Bali (Indonesia) with the representatives of the ASEAN member-countries he informed them that Japan would continue economic aid to Vietnam. In his words, Japan plans to render assistance to Vietnam in the 1979 financial year in the same proportions as in the 1978 fiscal year.

According to the YODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY, Sonoda also briefed the ASEAN countries on Japan's decision to scrap the plans of material assistance to the remnants of the Pol Pot clique.

MORE ON PROBLEM OF REFUGEES FROM VIETNAM

West's Hypocritical Reaction

LD091219 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article under rubric "Observer's Notes": "Refugees and Pharisees"]

[Text] The Vietnam war was drawing to a close. The last thousands of Americans in Saigon were packing their bags, not forgetting to pack elegant toy elephants. American aircraft were flying out "refugees." One aircraft with more than 240 Vietnamese children on board took off and at once plunged to earth. Less than 100 children were pulled alive from the wreckage of the aircraft. At the time a Vietnamese said with bitter irony to a New York TIMES correspondent at the airport:

"It's nice to see how you Americans take souvenirs home when you leave here--china elephants and orphans. It's a pity some of them got broken today, but never mind--we have many more of them...."

Another Vietnamese remarked, this time without any irony: "What happened is terrible. To some extent the air disaster involving the children is a symbol of the Americans' activities in Vietnam, it is your farewell to us...."

You cannot help recalling this tragic episode of 4 years ago now that a ballyhoo has been raised in Washington and London, Tokyo and Beijing over the so-called "Indochina refugee problem." With tears in their eyes the organizers of the propaganda venture are shouting about the grievous situation of people who have left Indochina. But these are shouts and tears of pharisees who are in fact totally indifferent to the fate of the refugees. They need the ballyhoo just to try to slander Vietnam by accusing it (just think!) of "inhumanity" and "cruelty...."

To this end they deliberately falsify the facts and, above all, the origins of the "refugee problem." It did not arise today or even yesterday. It emerged as a result of the long, barbarous war which the imperialists waged in Indochina. Speaking at a recent press conference, A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, admitted that the problem of the Indochina refugees "has its roots back in the Vietnam war" and that the United States has no moral right to make critical statements on this problem.

We may ask those who are today wetting their cheeks with false tears: Where were they when the American aggressors were dropping millions of tons of bombs on Vietnamese cities and villages? According to Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, U.S. aircraft destroyed 70 percent of Vietnam's villages--approximately 40,000 villages each with a population of up to 6,000. Approximately 150 cities, or roughly 60 percent of all Vietnamese cities, were also destroyed. The interventionists threatened to "bomb Vietnam back into the stone age," and their newspapers publicized "the best means of resolving" the Vietnam problem: "It is necessary to round up all loyal Vietnamese, put them on a raft and send them out to sea. Then it is necessary to kill the remaining Vietnamese and asphalt the whole country into a parking lot. After this, the raft of loyal Vietnamese should be sunk...."

A statement published in 1971 by American Vietnam war veterans said: "We have killed, maimed and tortured the Vietnamese population. We crushed countryfolk with trucks. We shot old men and pregnant women to obtain the 3-day furlough that they promised us for killing each Vietnamese. To prove that we have really killed them we cut off their ears...."

It was then that the "refugee problem" appeared. Fleeing from American bombing raids, millions of Vietnamese fled to the big cities and to other countries. One-fourth of the population of Laos and millions of peasants in what was then Cambodia were forced to leave their homes.

In the spring of 1975, on the eve of the collapse of the Saigon puppet regime, American propaganda spread rumors of a "bloodbath" which was supposedly expected on the arrival of the patriots' troops. This was done with a view to intimidating the population and creating a flood of refugees out of South Vietnam. Some 160,000 people left the country then.

After the war, Indochina became the victim of aggressive encroachments by the Chinese hegemonists. Seeking to complicate the situation in Vietnam and to undermine its economy, with the help of blackmail and threats Beijing agents forced tens of thousands of citizens of Chinese descent to emigrate to China. In Kampuchea more than 3 million citizens were killed at the instigation of the Beijing puppets, and approximately 4 million were forcibly driven from the cities and villages where they lived. After the fall of the puppet regime several tens of thousands of Kampucheans were driven into Thailand by Pol Pot's bandits.

A recently published statement by the permanent representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the United Nations points out that the overwhelming majority of refugees from Laos are people who were in power under the old regime. Others are persons of Chinese descent who had handled trade and industrial production and who realized that under conditions of people's power they were deprived of the opportunity to get rich through exploitation and various kinds of speculative machinations. They also include those who did not wish to share with the people the economic difficulties inherited from the neocolonialists. A certain number of Laotians fell victim to Beijing propaganda, which was supplemented by pressure and military threats on the Lao-Chinese border.

It is not clear who is responsible for the emergence of the "refugee problem" and for the grievous situation of those who have left Indochina for various reasons! The imperialists and Beijing are creating a ballyhoo so as to remove this responsibility from themselves, but facts which cannot be denied expose their hypocrisy and lies.

The Government of Vietnam is doing everything possible to overcome the aftermath of the war and neocolonialism, and, in particular, to resolve the "refugee problem" that it has inherited.

The enemies of the Vietnamese people, who have caused them so much grief and harm, will never succeed in slandering a heroic country whose very name has become a symbol of courage and nobility. This ought to be remembered not only by the owners of China elephants brought out of Vietnam, but also by those who now hold the same views as them.

PRC, Western Anti-SRV Propaganda

LD091247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[O. Anichkin article: "The Hypocrisy of Political Speculators"]

[Text] Hardly anyone would dispute that the problem of refugees, wherever they are, is of great significance and needs to be solved in a humane way. [paragraph continues]

For it is a question of the fate of people who have lost their homes and who are roaming the world in search of a roof overhead and a morsel of bread. Suffice it to recall the pitiful fate of the refugees during World War II. And what sufferings and adversities are experienced by the Palestinian refugees, who are still deprived of the right to create their own state: They are now becoming the victims of Israeli policy aimed at exterminating the Arab people of Palestine.

Unfortunately, the refugee situation is not only ignored, but quite frequently refugees are exploited for malicious purposes, at times for the staging of loud propaganda campaigns and ideological sabotage. This has happened in the case of the "refugees" from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. To read the Western press, to watch the television and to listen to the radio, you could get the impression that there is no more urgent and acute problem today than the problem of the "refugees" from Vietnam. Without particularly eliciting the reasons why the problem has appeared and who is responsible for it, Beijing and Washington are attempting to place the blame in the eyes of the entire world on the SRV, which at the cost of great sacrifices succeeded in repulsing first the many years of aggression by the United States and then the perfidious invasion by China, which took over the invader's baton from Washington.

At their conference in Tokyo the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states dramatically stated that the flow of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is a "threat to peace and stability" in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries, whose foreign ministers stated at a conference in Indonesia that Vietnam "is not taking effective measures to halt the flow of refugees," also took their lead from Beijing and U.S. propaganda.

Who is really responsible for the problem of the refugees from Vietnam? The answer is simple--the ones to blame are those who created the problem. During the many years of armed aggression in Vietnam the United States inflicted incalculable damage on that country and its people. The Vietnamese people paid for this not only by having their homeland reduced to ruins by the U.S. aggressors but also by the fact that hundreds of thousands of people were forced to flee the horrors of war and wander in search of a refuge in neighboring countries. When the puppet regime in South Vietnam collapsed and the Americans withdrew, they and their placeman, Thieu, were followed by those who served them. People who were deceived or intimidated by U.S. propaganda turned up among the refugees then as did those who were unwilling to share the postwar burdens with the Vietnamese people or to involve themselves in the life of the new society.

However much Washington attempts to bury this problem by flinging accusations at others, it cannot escape the responsibility. You would probably not deny the frankness of Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent UN representative, who stated at a press conference in Bonn: "The roots of this problem should be sought in the Vietnam war, and the United States should not condemn Vietnam." The West, and primarily the United States, he said, has no moral right to criticize Vietnam over the refugee problem.

The refugee problem in Southeast Asia--a problem created by the United States--continues to this day. Beijing's hegemonists, in their attempts to arrest the growth in the SRV's prestige and influence in Southeast Asia with their natural cynicism and complete disregard for people's fates, instigated the mass exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam. They lured some by lavish promises and urged them to return to the "bosom of the homeland." They intimidated others by saying that they would be declared traitors unless they came to China voluntarily. Hundreds of thousands of people who were torn away from their homes quickly discovered that they were faced with the wall of China. The Chinese authorities closed their land and sea borders. What explanations were given in connection with that, even to the extent that the emigrants would be unused to China's cool climate.

At the same time Beijing continued to instigate the deceived and misled people to flee to Southeast Asian countries. The refugee camps became absolutely full in Thailand, Malaysia and other countries in the region. Ethnic Chinese were leaving Vietnam in violation of Vietnamese laws regulating emigration and entering nearby countries without leave or permission.

This unorganized displacement--provoked deliberately from outside--of hundreds of thousands of refugees has created very serious difficulties both for Vietnam and for other countries in the region. This is obviously what China was striving for in undertaking this gigantic provocation.

Moreover, the Beijing leaders would like the "new Chinese emigrants" to swell the ranks of the "fifth column" in Southeast Asian countries. It is no coincidence that many of the states in that region are taking all steps to halt the flow of refugees to them, and not only because the illegal entry into those countries is inflicting economic damage. The press in those countries reports the mass infiltration of agents from China in the guise of "refugees." No one has forgotten that Chinese agents have done a great deal to organize antigovernment disturbances in Burma and the "insurrectional movement" in Malaysia, or that their provocative acts in Indonesia have led to tragedy. The facts testify that Beijing's desire to activate its "fifth column" in Southeast Asia to accomplish its expansionist and hegemonist plans is creating a serious threat to stability and peace in the region.

Beijing and Western propaganda are resorting to any means to attribute to Vietnam all the blame for the events currently taking place in Southeast Asia. Political speculators are attempting to make capital out of people's suffering. There is no limit to their bigotry and hypocrisy. Now they are shedding crocodile tears at the fate of the "refugees" from Vietnam, whereas quite recently they were deaf to the suffering of tens of thousands of people who were forced to abandon their homes to save themselves from U.S. bombs and napalm. They make out that they "did not notice" the mass genocide by Pol Pot's supporters in Kampuchea, as a result of which many thousands of Kampuchians left their homeland in an attempt to find refuge abroad.

Vietnam's enemies wish to convene some kind of "international forum," but, as is obvious to all, not to solve the refugee problem but to condemn the SRV. Vietnam is prepared to participate in a conference of countries directly involved, convened by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. But it is against attempts to cover up the crimes committed against the countries of Indochina by U.S. imperialism and Beijing.

The slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign by Beijing and imperialist propaganda deserve sharp condemnation. Nothing will be able to shake the Vietnamese people's determination to build and defend their socialist fatherland and to make a worthy contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON ASEANS FUTURE, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD021736 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Goodneighborhood or Confrontation"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA expresses the conviction that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will not embark upon the road of confrontation with the socialist states of Indochina.

"During the twelve years after the association's foundation, the newspaper writes, its role in Southeast Asia has grown noticeably. Whereas emphasis was laid initially on economic and cultural cooperation within the frameworks of the association, in subsequent years broad resonance was caused by joint political actions of the ASEAN members. Thus, for instance, received with interest in many countries was the proposal of the 'five' to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality. A positive contribution to the cause of detente was made by the meetings between the leaders of several ASEAN members and Socialist Vietnam, held in 1978.

At present, however, thunder clouds have again gathered over Southeast Asia. China's aggression against Vietnam, Beijing's attempts to prevent by means of its agents the revolutionary reforms in Kampuchea and Laos, cannot but affect the political climate in the region."

"Particular scope has been assumed now by the propaganda hullabaloo around the refugees from Vietnam, IZVESTIYA continues. Although it is well known that this problem had arisen yet during the U.S. aggression and was further aggravated by Beijing's subversive activities within the Chinese community in Vietnam, the western news media are conducting a vigorous campaign to slur the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to drive a wedge in the relations between Socialist Vietnam and other countries of the region.

How will ASEAN react to these events? The public circles of Southeast Asian countries believe that a sober, balanced approach will prevail, that the external force, striving for hegemony in Southeast Asia, will not be able to push the 'five' onto the road of confrontation with the socialist states of Indochina."

"Development of cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and respect of sovereignty--such is the Soviet Union's consistent course vis-a-vis the ASEAN countries. The USSR is prepared to support now, too, the constructive initiatives intended to prevent the fanning up of conflicts and to strengthen stability in that region of the globe."

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND, SRV NOTED

LDO71726 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 7, TASS--The People's Republic of Kampuchea invariably strives for establishment of good-neighbourly relations with Thailand, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of People's Kampuchea, which has been distributed here. And if such relations have not yet been established, and serious tension persists on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, this is the guilt of imperialist forces and the Beijing expansionists who support in every way the remains of the Pol Pot bands.

The operations carried out by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea in the border area with Thailand have the aim to destroy the Pol Pot gangs and threaten no country. These operations would have ended long ago, had it not been for assistance from outside to the Pol Pot bandits. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is ready to cooperate with the Thai Government in order to turn the Kampuchean-Thai frontier into a frontier of peace and friendship, the statement stresses.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea stresses that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea takes place at the request of the People's Revolutionary Council and in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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The aim of this presence is to cut short any interference, any aggression from Beijing with tacit agreement of imperialists and reactionaries. When the threat of aggression is eliminated, there will be no longer need in the presence of Vietnamese troops. This question, which concerns only the relations between the People's Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam, will be resolved by these two countries, and no state has the right to interfere in it in any form.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD071039 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 7, TASS--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam deems it necessary to reaffirm once again that the problems of Kampuchea are resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves, and questions of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, two sovereign states, are resolved only by these two countries and no other side can interfere into them, says a statement of a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The statement was made in connection with the allegations made by participants in the annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers held on Bali (Indonesia) that the presence of the Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier is fraught with the threat of hostilities spreading to a bigger area.

The statement points out that after the collapse of the genocide regime in Kampuchea Beijing was trying hard to back its flunkies in a bid to bring the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique back to power.

With China grossly interfering into internal affairs of People's Kampuchea, the people of that country naturally has the right to take every measure to defend its independence, sovereignty and security. But Kampuchea is known to have never violated Thailand's territorial integrity. Besides, as was stated, by leaders of Thailand, there is no threat of a military clash between Vietnam and Thailand. Consequently, it is sufficient to put an end to support of the remains of the Pol Pot bands from outside, mainly from the side of Beijing, to make the situation in the Thai-Kampuchean frontier causing no anxiety at all.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam repeatedly stressed that Vietnam's policy towards Southeast Asian countries is based on the desire to maintain relations of friendship, cooperation, mutual understanding with those countries, to respect each other's just interests, says the statement of the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in conclusion.

VIETNAM CP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU'S NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD091051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], a delegation of VCP party workers, headed by Do Anh Thao, VCP Central Committee section deputy chief, was in the Soviet Union 18 June through 2 July to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience in implementing Lenin's nationalities policy.

The Vietnamese comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, [another] CPSU Central Committee department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee. The delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and educational establishments where it acquainted itself with the activity of local party organizations.

JABLONSKI WRITES IN PRAVDA ON DEMOCRACY IN PEOPLE'S POLAND

LD091329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish State Council: "People's Power"]

[Text] Warsaw--Since its inception, the constant and invariable goals of the new Polish state have been to build and insure the all-round development of a socialist society, to reveal the creative powers of the people and of every individual, and to satisfy the citizens' requirements ever more fully. As we advance, the forms and methods of implementing these goals change. This was once again graphically confirmed by the decisions of the 7th PZPR Congress, which devoted a great deal of attention to further developing socialist democracy, and the subsequent changes in Poland's Constitution in February 1976. These reflected the considerable changes which had taken place in Poland since the adoption of the country's fundamental law in 1952.

The obvious need to adapt constitutional forms of democracy to a higher stage in the building of the new society stems from the Polish state's class nature, the workers of V.I. Lenin and the experience of the world's first socialist state--the Soviet Union.

The democratic organs of people's power appeared in our land back in the period of the Hitlerite occupation. These were people's councils headed by the Krajowa Rada Narodowa, which were created by the organizer of the liberation struggle, the Polish Workers Party, and the democratic political groupings rallied around it. The councils became a local mainstay in the work of the Polish Committee for National Liberation--the first government of People's Poland, created by the Krajowa Rada Narodowa.

The agrarian reform which eliminated landowners as a class and the socialization of the basic means of production carried out by the new power marked the abolition of the exploitation of the working people by the propertied classes. One of the main conditions for the continued creation of a social system based on social justice was thus created. This task could only be achieved by the working class acting as the people's leading force while, representing their interests, the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party acted in close collaboration, creating the PZPR in December 1948.

Under the leadership of the PZPR further major socioeconomic and political transformations were carried out which made it possible to shape a constantly improving system of socialist democracy founded on people's power, the equality of all citizens and individual freedom. In so doing, conditions were created for improved relations among people and for the further development of a culture imbued with deep humanity. In its fundamental principles our political system fully accords with the general natural laws governing the development of real socialism. At the same time Poland's specific circumstances, connected with the historical conditions under which people's power came into being in our country as well as with the experience of socialist building we have amassed, are taken into account.

The Polish Constitution states that power in the Polish state belongs to the urban and rural working people who exercise it through their representatives who are elected to the Sejm and the people's councils on the basis of general, equal and direct elections by secret ballot. The main political guarantee of the reality of these provisions is the PZPR's constitutionally enshrined role as society's leading political force in the building of socialism.

The PZPR'S leading role is also recognized by the two other parties: The United Peasants Party, which functions among part of the rural population, and the Democratic Party, which unites within its ranks mainly craftsmen and part of the intelligentsia. Both these parties took an active part in the struggle for the triumph and consolidation of the new power. At the present time their collaboration with the PZPR serves as the foundation of the Front of National Unity, the common platform for the activities of public organizations of the working people and for the patriotic unification of all citizens in the name of the fundamental interests of the people and the state.

Elections to the Sejm take place on the basis of the front's program and it also organizes discussion of candidate deputies for the organs of power nominated by political, trade union and public organizations. After broad consultation and discussion the respective front committees finalize the lists of candidates for individual electoral districts. Under the leadership of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity 21,000 local committees take part in big political campaigns, organize cooperation between citizens and the organs of power and channel public initiative into the solution of various local problems.

The Sejm--the supreme organ of state power--is the mouthpiece of the will of the country's working people. It ratifies laws, adopts resolutions and determines the main directions of state activity. From among its deputies the Sejm elects the State Council, which deputizes for the Sejm in the periods between sessions, the Sejm also appoints and suspends the Council of Ministers and its individual members, as well as monitoring the work of other state and administrative organs. The Sejm's commissions play an important part in solving these tasks.

The local executive organs of power, as well as the people's councils, which supervise the work of the executive organs, direct the socioeconomic and cultural development of the gminas (the lowest level of the country's administrative and territorial division, districts, cities and voivodships.) The councils direct and supervise the work of all the administrative and economic organs in its territory, confirm local economic development plans and budgets and organize the rational use of raw-material resources and other local potential, showing concern for the harmonious development of the corresponding voivodships, cities, districts and gminas. The councils link local needs with state goals and tasks, receiving considerable support in their work from public control committees which they themselves have formed and which supplement the work of the councils' commission.

Broad opportunities for citizens to participate in the solution of the many vital questions of their life and work are created by trade unions and by various cooperative and public organizations and creative associations. Discussion of plans for the most important state and local decisions is taking place on an increasingly large scale in our country.

Even this incomplete list of the various forms of socialist democracy convincingly demonstrates that the principle of people's power as the basic component of democracy in Poland's political system is being realized to an extent which would be quite out of the question under the capitalist system.

Under the conditions of present-day Poland the principle of the people's power fully reveals its inherent features, is being given with concrete social expression and accords with the interests of the broadest strata of the population, since it is inseparably linked with the principle of citizens' equality. By socializing the means of production, people's power had determined not only the content of the processes taking place in the Polish economy and the direction and mechanisms of its development and the forms of control, but at the same time has brought about fundamental changes in the working people's social position.

The basis of all the transformations leading to genuine equality was the liberation from capitalist exploitation. Insuring that all citizens enjoy full exercise of the right to work, and the introduction of the principle of "to each according to his work." Under Polish conditions the working people's social rights have constantly expanded and the considerable differences in the positions of mental and manual workers which existed in capitalist Poland have gradually been eliminated. Health care has been improved. The country's population has been given access to free medical services. The way to education and culture has been opened to all.

The Polish Constitution enshrined citizens' equality in law, regardless of their origin, education, profession, nationality or race, religious convictions or social standing. These provisions can also be found in the constitutions of some capitalist countries. However, the crux of the matter lies not in formulations but in guaranteeing the exercise of the rights granted. In our country violating citizens' equality, spreading any hatred or disdain or arousing discord or humiliating an individual on account of nationality, race or religion is forbidden and severely punished. Both the statute book and the whole of state policy insure people's right to live in peace.

Citizens' equality regardless of sex is protected not only by the labor code and the laws on political rights but also by social ordinances [polozheniye] concerning maternity care, the family, children's education and so on. The system of enlightenment and education operating in the country creates equal opportunities for every young person. The development of the country's individual regions is being equalized in a planned and consistent manner; the considerable differences between the city and rural areas are similarly being overcome.

Liquidating relations based on exploitation created the conditions for insuring that all working people feel themselves to be full and equal owners of public property and that each individual's personal aspirations are harmoniously combined with the interests of society as a whole.

When exercising his right to work, to study, to free medical aid and to social security in old age and in sickness, a citizen of socialist Poland is always cognizant of the fact that all the material conditions for the full development of his abilities and gifts have been created for him. The real exercise of these basic social rights is the most effective guarantee of individual freedom, since how this freedom is exercised depends entirely on the individual himself.

In the course of the successful building of a developed socialist society the citizen of People's Poland is becoming increasingly imbued with the ideas of genuine humanitarianism and his impulses and behavior are becoming increasingly purposeful and noble. The constantly improving political system of socialist democracy in our country serves to realize this task.

SHCHERBITSKIY, OTHERS RECEIVE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

LD101017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Contacts"]

[Text] A group of Bulgarian National Assembly deputies, headed by N. Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, was in the Soviet Union on a working visit 24 through 30 June. The guests familiarized themselves with the activity of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and with the work of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and its commissions, and attended a session.

The Bulgarian National Assembly deputies had meetings and conversations with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko and I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, and also with executives of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium apparatus.

SUCCESS OF USSR-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY VIEWED

LD071950 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] As you know, it was 9 years ago today that the new Soviet-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed. In connection with this event we are broadcasting a commentary by Vladimir Ilin:

When we emphasize the importance of the treaty we must first of all mention that it is a document that reflects most clearly the new type of relations between the socialist countries, including those between our two countries. They are relations based on mutual trust, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and the observance of national sovereignty, independence and mutual assistance. In other words, they are relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The new Soviet-Romanian treaty, which constitutes an expression of the traditional friendship and brotherly cooperation of our countries and peoples, has created favorable conditions for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, which are currently following an ascending line. Within the context of these relations, top-level contacts are of particular significance. This was particularly confirmed on the occasion of the visit of friendship paid to Romania in 1976 by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Crimea meetings between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, during which the desire of the communist parties of the two countries to develop their comradely cooperation further was reiterated.

In connection with the anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Romanian treaty, Vladimir Ilin continues, I want to emphasize the fact that the treaty fully corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania. This is shown clearly by the results of the economic cooperation between our two countries. Within the context of this cooperation every year the Soviet Union provides Romania with extensive help in the design, construction, equipping and commissioning of various industrial and other economic projects. The postwar period, important industrial projects, electric power stations and other facilities were built in Romania through this fraternal aid.

The Soviet Union is Romania's principle partner in foreign trade. In the years since the signing of the treaty, the exchange of goods between the two countries has increased considerably. And at the same time, a structure to these exchanges has been developed. While remaining one of Romania's main suppliers of certain raw materials and important primary products such as iron, coke, coal, [word indistinct], rolled steel, cotton and asbestos, the Soviet Union also supplies increasing quantities of machine tools such as [word indistinct], heavy trucks, automatic equipment for the coal industry, [word indistinct] metallurgical machinery, turbines, steam turbines, automatic machine tools and others. All these Soviet products are known and appreciated by Romanian technical experts. [passage indistinct]

Together with other socialist countries, Romania participates, based on the compensation principle, in the building in the USSR of plants for the iron ore industry, natural gas, asbestos, pulp and paper, and others, while receiving finished products [words indistinct].

Soviet-Romanian cooperation within CEMA is also fruitful. This organization is based on the principles of the true democratization of international economic relations. As stressed at CEMA's 30th anniversary, the practical activities of this economic organization of the socialist countries serves as a model for equal rights, mutual assistance and advantages. Soviet-Romanian cooperation within CEMA has reached a new qualitative level through the adoption of the complex program of socialist economic integration. As stressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his message of greetings to the CEMA anniversary session, this program has become an important and stable factor in the multilateral progress of CEMA's member-countries. At the present, the Soviet Union, Romania and the other countries of this economic organization are participating in the implementation of the long-term social programs of cooperation which offer increasing possibilities for the development of their cooperation.

Together with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania are taking part in another organization of the socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact. It is due to the joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries that important steps were taken toward detente in Europe and a better international political climate, as well as toward peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the world. An illustrious example of such constructive initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact countries are the documents adopted in November of last year by the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and in May of this year by the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

Vladimir Ilin concludes: When marking the ninth anniversary of the signing of the new Soviet-Romanian treaty, the Soviet people convey to the people of Socialist Romania sincere wishes for more successes in the building of a developed socialist society and express the conviction that the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries will continue to grow in the interest of our countries and that of peace and social progress.

BULGARIAN CONFERENCE ON SEISMIC STABILITY OF BUILDINGS ENDS

LD302049 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 30, TASS--A conference on the problems of seismic stability of buildings has ended in the city of Plovdiv. It was attended by specialists from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Romania and Greece who discussed the problems of designing and building such houses.

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER MUHRI INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

LD091035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "A Gain for Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 June--A Communist Party of Austria (KPOE) Central Committee plenum has been held here. At a press conference for representatives of the Austrian and foreign press F. Muhri, chairman of the KPOE, talked about the matters examined by the plenum.

Austrian communists regard the June meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter as an event of exceptional importance for the fate of peace and detente and in terms of really curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. The Vienna summit meeting paved the way for talks on further concrete measures in the disarmament sphere.

The journalists displayed great interest in the content of L.I. Brezhnev's recent meeting with F. Muhri. Answering their questions, the KPOE chairman said that the themes of the detailed conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality, were the struggle for peace and questions relating to the further successful development of relations between Austria and the USSR and the strengthening of ties between the KPOE and CPSU on the basis of the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. All Austrian communists, F. Muhri stressed, are deeply grateful to Comrade Brezhnev for expressing fraternal solidarity with the KPOE's activity.

EXPANSION OF SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE RELATIONS VIEWED

LD091230 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, July 9, TASS--Representatives of business circles of Finland are interested in further development of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, which are many-sided, dynamic and perspective.

Firms and enterprises of one of the Finnish largest provinces, Turku-Pori, have been successfully cooperating with the USSR. Its centre, Turku, is the second largest city of the country. Large industrial enterprises are concentrated in the city and the province--engineering works, shipbuilding yards of such leading joint stock companies of Finland as Valmet, Vjartsilja, Rauma-Repola.

Possibilities of expanding mutually-beneficial cooperation between the two countries are being vigorously searched here. With this aim, a detailed analysis of Soviet-Finnish trade-economic links was carried out on the initiative of the local authorities.

A rise in imports from the Soviet Union, primarily of machinery and equipment, is an important factor in expanding Finnish-Soviet trade, writes the newspaper TIEDONANTAJ. It is, specifically, planned to increase the purchases of Soviet turning lathes and drilling machines, instruments, electronic computers, presses, bearings, other equipment. This will promote a growth of exports either.

The growing trade with the Soviet Union, the newspaper points out, largely help maintain greater employment of the population, including in the Turku-Pori Province. The working people of the province actively advocate consolidation of business contacts between the two countries permeated with the spirit of friendship and goodneighbourliness.

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WESTERN EUROPE

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE BELGIAN CP PRESIDENT

LD092300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Anatoliy Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, have had a meeting with Louis van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party, who is on holiday in the USSR.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the representatives of the CPSU and the Belgian Communist Party exchanged opinions on a series of topical problems of the international situation, devoting particular attention to issues concerning the struggle to stop the arms race and to deepen detente in Europe.

DELEGATION UNDER KOMMUNIST'S KOSOLAPOV RETURNS FROM FRG

LD051529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, which has been taking part in the festival of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT at the invitation of the German Communist Party board, returned from the FRG to Moscow on 28 June.

NIKOLAY TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRENCH BUSINESSMEN

LD062208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 July TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received (J. Guy) head of the French bank "Lazard Freres et Cie", (D. Carre) president of the firm ("Finateque S.A."), and (Z. Alfond) chairman of the latter firm. There was an exchange of views on questions concerning the development of Soviet-French trade and economic relations in light of the accords reached in April this year at the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET SHITIKOV DURING USSR VISIT

LD062026 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--A group of Turkish parliamentarians was on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group. They had a talk with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The guests visited the Bashkir Autonomous Republic on the Volga and the city of Volgograd to familiarise themselves with Soviet economic development, and went to a number of enterprises and institutions.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ALEXANDRIA TALKS

LD091706 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now here is a commentary on the results of the tripartite talks in Alexandria: Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil said in the course of evaluating the recent talks on so-called Palestinian autonomy that definite progress has been achieved during the talks. As is clear from the Egyptian prime minister's statement he was speaking in the name of other participants in the talks in Alexandria, that is, in the name of the United States and Israel. If we examined the results of the talks more closely, however, we must conclude that the only (?beneficiaries) in the talks are the Israeli aggressor and his protectors across the ocean.

The special envoy of the U.S. President, Strauss, offered guidance to the Egyptian and Israeli (? representatives) on the first day of the talks: Refrain from differing. The Washington POST explained the meaning of this guidance, saying that it had been offered as a demand that Egypt not insist on adopting the declaration of principles as a basis for the Palestinian issue. The Cairo representatives were not bold enough to disregard this guidance. Furthermore, according to the Egyptian prime minister's statement the issue of the Israeli settlements also was not raised for discussion in the Alexandria talks.

All this shows that Cairo is prepared to continue the march along the path of surrender. And from here, it is logical that Strauss, the U.S. President's envoy, should express satisfaction with the results of the Alexandria talks. Nevertheless, one must mention that Strauss was also entrusted with the task of renewing the efforts to draw Jordan into the separate deal policy. However, he met with refusal from Amman. As for Saudi Arabia, which Strauss also visited after his Alexandria visit, he attempted to persuade Riyadh to at least refrain from expressing strong opposition to the As-Sadat regime, which is following the path of surrender. In his efforts at persuasion in Riyadh, the Washington envoy was relying on the very close and friendly U.S.-Saudi relations.

This however, did not help Strauss. The two kingdoms conveyed to the U.S. envoy their (?unchanging) negative attitude toward the separate talks which are taking place under U.S. patronage. As was said in the capitals of the two Arab kindgoms, justice and peace cannot be realized in the Middle East without recognizing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and without the complete withdrawal of aggressors from the occupied Arab territory, including East Jerusalem. Moreover, Saudi Arabia recently reaffirmed its refusal to finance the delivery of 50 F-5E fighter-bombers to the Egyptian regime. The London GUARDIAN criticizes this, saying that the Saudi Arabian move has come as a sensitive blow to the position of President as-Sadat in wake of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty; Strauss and Cairo, however, prefer to keep silent on matters of this sort.

ISRAELIS ATTACK NORWEGIAN UNIFIL CONTINGENT IN SOUTH LEBANON

LD092206 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 9, TASS--It has been learned here that last night the Israeli aggressors supported by tanks attacked the positions of the Norwegian contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon in the vicinity of the Kafr Hammam village.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Western agencies report that the Israelis resumed this morning artillery shelling of populated areas in the eastern sector of south Lebanon, which resulted in heavy destruction.

'ARAFAT'S TALKS IN VIENNA 'BLOW' TO ISRAEL

LD092152 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee has paid a visit to Vienna where he conducted talks with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and Willy Brandt, former chancellor of the FRG and chairman of the Socialist International. The participants in the talks pointed out in the statement issued on the results of the talks that the Palestinian issue was a main issue in the settlement in the Middle East. They also expressed their great concern over the continuation of the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

'Arafat's talks in Vienna are further proof of the continuous growth of the PLO's international influence in its capacity as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It is common knowledge that until recently, that is until a few years ago, Western Europe did not recognize the PLO as such. It even used to share Israel's stand toward this organization. But the situation has now changed radically. Western statesmen who are more aware of the situation, are now condemning more and more Israel's policy out of their realization that a comprehensive and durable settlement in the Middle East cannot be achieved without acknowledging the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and without the control of the PLO.

It must be said that the talks conducted by Yasir 'Arafat with the two Western statesmen have caused strong reaction in Israel. Tel Aviv has recalled its ambassador from Vienna and the Israeli parliament condemned both Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt for meeting the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Such reactions from the Israeli aggressor are not surprising, because Yasir 'Arafat's talks in Vienna were a further sensitive blow to the policy of expansion and annexation of the Israeli aggressor and a proof of the continuous growth of the PLO's international influence.

BEGIN'S 'HYPOCRISY' ALLEGEDLY SHOWN BY INTERVIEW FOR EL PAIS

LD091547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Clouding the Issue" from the "World Today" feature compiled by R. Moseyev]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin's hypocrisy is well known. As one of the authors of the so-called "peace treaty" signed at Camp David, he is firmly retaining his supremacy in the sphere of hypocrisy as has been confirmed once again in the interview which he gave to the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

Touching upon the situation in the Near East, the head of Israel's Government said that he opposes the idea of creating a Palestinian state insofar as such a state, according to him, would mean the appearance of a "Soviet base" in this region.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Contrary to common sense, the Israeli prime minister thinks that if over 3 million unfortunate exiled Palestinians gain the right to create their own state they will become "Moscow's agents." Begin is not embarrassed by the unalterable circumstance that the overwhelming majority of UN member states side with the Palestinian people.

Begin needed a new batch of lies in order to gloss over at any cost the scandalous facts of the incessant Israeli attacks against the Palestinian people and also against southern Lebanon where the Tel Aviv militarists have been committing outrages for many days.

SOVIET UNION ASSISTING, WILL CONTINUE TO ASSIST PLO

LD092158 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The so-called international congress to combat terrorism was held in occupied Jerusalem last week. The heroes there were Prime Minister of Israel Begin, and George Bush, the likely candidate to the U.S. Presidency. Both attacked the PLO. Both speakers called this organization a terrorist organization and called on everyone to unite in the struggle against it. By such allegations they were trying to conceal the fact that Israel is launching a war of annihilation against the Palestinian people and against their vanguard, the PLO, and in this it is relying on full U.S. support. In this manner the aggressor and his protectors overseas are seeking to suppress the will of the Palestinian people who suffered a great deal and who are trying to achieve their legitimate national rights, including their right to establish their independent state.

As for the Soviet Union, it is common knowledge that it fully supports this just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and renders them comprehensive practical assistance, a fact which causes the resentment of the Israeli aggressors and their protectors overseas. They levelled accusations against the Soviet Union that it was training Palestinian terrorists on its territory. What is more surprising is the fact that this naked lie emanates from Begin, the leading Israeli terrorist who is responsible for the tragedy of the Palestinian village of Dayr Yasin. It is he, and no one else, who issued the order to his troops not to take prisoners during intervention in Lebanon last year. Begin also had a hand in the barbaric shelling which the commander of the Norwegian detachment belonging to UNIFIL had been subjected to.

As to the Soviet Union it has assisted and will continue to assist the Palestinian people and their vanguard, the PLO, in the just struggle for their sacred rights which by the way have been recognized by a number of UN resolutions. It has done this and will continue to do this despite all kinds of attempts to attribute to it plots and fictitious actions.

VIOLATION OF CONSTRUCTION RULES IN KIRGIZIA CRITICIZED

LD090901 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by B. Kiyashko, chief of the Kirgiz Ministry of Justice Administration for the Systematization of Legislation and the Preparation of Bills, and A. Sachenko, chief of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Justice Court Organs Administration, under "The Law Is Compulsory for All" rubric: "Unprofitable Deal"]

[Text] It is difficult now to ascertain who made the sisters A.D. Kravtsova and O.D. Solgina think of purchasing from citizen I.G. Danilenko, in circumvention of the law, a temporary residence [vremyanka] installed at No 17 Barrikadnaya Street in Frunze. All that is reliably known is that this unofficial deal was certified by a perfectly official person--G.V. Chmyrev, representative of Frunze's Leninskiy Raykom at Block No 30 and chairman of the block's committee.

We have no doubt that the participants in this deal, regarding the newfound notary as their benefactor, thanked him repeatedly both in his office and outside for his "good deed." However, that lasted for just so long--until the ispolkom proposed demolishing the unplanned structure. Let us note that Soviet housing legislation stipulates that only a planned house constructed in observance of all rules provided for on this score can be the subject of a purchase and sale operation. A contract of sale for a temporary residence (a temporary, unplanned structure) will not be certified by a single notary's office because this is illegal.

V.V. Suseyeva, former resident agent of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Construction, also acted in a role out of keeping with her post. She certified a contract of sale for a temporary house structure which, incidentally, had nothing to do with her administration. And her "service" brought nothing but losses to Yu. Falaleyev, the owner of the temporary residence, and the purchaser V. Shakhvorostov.

We would not have mentioned these deplorable occurrences were they isolated and fortuitous. But alas! There is an increasingly large number of purchasers who are circumventing the law. And their purchases are by no means fortuitous. They are made, as a rule, for far-reaching purposes. The USSR and Kirgiz SSR constitutions proclaimed the further steady improvement of citizens' housing conditions by expanding state and public housing construction, pointing out that the distribution of housing is carried out under public control. Since there is no opportunity so far for giving everyone spacious housing equipped with every comfort, it is allocated primarily to those who have deserved it and who are most in need of it.

To circumvent the established procedure some people seek to purchase jerry-built temporary residences in regions due for demolition in order to obtain later a well-appointed apartment. A deal of this sort took place, for instance, in 1975, in Frunze, involving No 52 Chontashskaya Street. Behind closed doors U.I. Konopkina "sold" privately an illegal structure to O. Abdykaparov. It must be said that back in 1973 this temporary residence and the housing structures surrounding it were earmarked for demolition in connection with new construction work and civic improvements to the city.

Since the deal was illegal (Article 110 of the Kirgiz SSR State Constitution reads: "A citizen who constructs a residential house (dacha) or part of a house (or dacha) without due authorization or without properly approved plans or in flagrant violation of basic construction standards and rules, does not have the right to dispose of this house (or dacha) or part of a house (or dacha)--to sell it, present it as a gift, rent it out and so forth"). Comrade Abdykaparov did not receive an apartment when the house he had acquired was demolished. The Oktyabrskiy Rayon People's Court evicted him without giving him housing.

But, as everyone can understand, it is impossible to have a purchaser without a vendor. In such cases, the latter appears in just as bad a light. Taking advantage of the temporary housing difficulties of some citizens, he hurriedly erects walls wherever possible, covers the edifice with a roof and...seeks a purchaser. These structures are sprouting like mushrooms on temporarily vacant lots owned by the state and on the plots of house-owners.

The republic's government, by its 11 June 1978 resolution, has made substantial changes to the regulations on individual housing construction. In particular, it has been established that in the republic's populated points the construction of premises for keeping domestic livestock, an open-sided shed for storing feed, a garage and, in rural areas, a bath house is allowed at houses individually owned by citizens, all in accordance with strictly defined norms. As we can see, the legislation states quite clearly what may be constructed and where. The explanations offered, for instance, by A.S. Ashimov who constructed a temporary residence at No 17 Chontashskaya Street, Frunze, allegedly in ignorance, and later sold it to S. Kulmatova, look naive.

We can and must halt unauthorized construction and related deals. This is primarily a matter for the local soviets and their block representatives. If the ispolkom has failed to do this in good time it has the right to take the decision to demolish an unauthorized structure in its finished form--at the expense of the unauthorized builder.

It is useful for the builders themselves to know and remember the consequences of illegal construction. Article 171 of the Kirgiz Criminal Code stipulates up to 2 years deprivation of liberty for the unauthorized seizure of ground while Article 210 of the same code penalizes the unauthorized erection of structures. The demolition of economic and housing installations constructed without authorization or a fine of up to R50 for constructing them (if the misdemeanor does not lead to criminal sanctions) awaits all those who carry out illegal construction on the plots adjoining their houses.

The Frunze Gorispolkom adopted a decision on 25 November 1978 on measures to step up control over the observance of housing legislation including the prevention of construction and purchase and sale of an unauthorized installation. It is to be hoped that its implementation will protect many people from unprofitable compromises.

BOOK ON LIFE OF KURDS IN GEORGIA PUBLISHED IN TBILISI

LD091337 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, July 9, TASS--The publishing house Sabchota Sakartvelo (Soviet Georgia) is putting out a book on the life of Kurds in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR. Poet Tagare Bio, author of the book "Kurds of Soviet Georgia", is head of the Kurdish Literature Section of the Writers' Union of Georgia, Transcaucasia. 35,000 Kurds live in Georgia. The USSR Constitution has granted them equal rights with all nationalities and peoples of the Soviet Union. They work in various branches of the national economy. Their children attend secondary and higher educational establishments. The name of Tatiana Sharoyeva, dr of philology, is well-known in scientific circles. Daughter of a hereditary worker, she is professor of the Pedagogical Institute.

Kerim Ankosi, a former worker, is now a scientific research worker of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

National amateur art groups always perform to full capacity houses.

The performances of the Kurdish national ensemble Barbang (Dawn) are invariably a great success. A long-playing stereo record with Kurdish songs performed by the ensemble has been issued by the Georgia firm Melodia. The Kurdish Literature Section of the Georgian Writers' Union published eleven anthologies and books of the Kurdish poets Aziz Isko, Tagare Bio, Bachkhoe Isko and Dzhardode Asad in Kurdish, as well as in Russian, Georgian, and other languages of peoples of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ROLE OF CULTURE IN SOCIALISM

LD100845 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 July 1979 publishes on pages 2-3 a 3,500-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences K. Dolgov under the rubric "Questions of Theory" and headed "Culture and Social Progress." Dolgov notes that "culture is an indicator and at the same time a powerful lever for historical progress" and discusses its development in the USSR under socialism. He states that the "creation of new social, moral, intellectual and artistic values is taking place with the constant assimilation and development of the best examples, traditions and results of progressive world culture" and notes the "mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of all the country's nations and nationalities" and the "development of the internationalist content of national cultures" within the USSR. He goes on to discuss the role of socialist culture in developing the individual and in communist building.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW OPERA

LDO60010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The tour of the Kiev Shevchenko Academy Theatre of Opera and Ballet is enjoying great success in Moscow. It is dedicated to the 325th anniversary of the unification of the Ukraine with Russia. The placards of the collective which are exhibited outside the Kremlin Palace of Congresses announce works by classical and modern Soviet composers. The program includes one of the best of the guests' repertoire, the musical folk opera by Mussorgskiy, "Khovanshchina". "The performance was attended by Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Kuznetsov, Tikhonov, Dolgikh and Gorbachev."

BRIEFS

JUBILEE OF MUSLIM MAGAZINE--Tashkent, July 3, TASS--A jubilee meeting, devoted to the 10th anniversary of the magazine MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST, taking part in which are representatives of Muslims from the USSR, and also foreign countries--Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia, Pakistan, India, Turkey, Bulgaria, Japan, Ethiopia, opened today in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The publication of this magazine is only a part of the broad publishing activities carried on by the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Koran has been put out in Tashkent. A complete edition of hadiths by Imam Ismail al-Bukhar has been published, as well as several other books and pamphlets. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

PUBLICATION OF GROMYKO BOOK--London, 9 July, TASS--The British Pergamon Press has published a book by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, entitled "For Peace on Earth" [Radi Mira na Zemle]. The book contains his selected speeches and works from 1967 until the present. The autobiographical foreword in the book deals with A.A. Gromyko's life and his meetings and conversations with outstanding state figures of various countries. The book is now on sale in British stores. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

MERCHANT MARINE IMPORTANT TO INDUSTRY'S DEVELOPMENT

LD092028 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 9, TASS--The merchant marine is one of the most important branches in the Soviet Union's unified transport system, writes Viktor Nickalaychuk, member, USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine in the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS. The reason why it is so important is because it is the principal type of transport used to deliver cargo to the vast developing areas in the Far East, Siberia, Chukotka, Kamchatka and the Magadan region. And in some areas, sea transport is the only way to carry passengers and freight. For these reasons and many more, the development of the merchant marine has been given a great deal of attention in the 10th 5-Year-Plan (1976-1980). There are measures to ensure the fullest possible satisfaction of the needs of the domestic economy and foreign trade in transportation, acceleration of freight deliveries, ensuring that the merchant marine services are even better and more reliable, and to cut transportation cost. A priority is given to coordinating the development rates of the merchant marine with the growing transportation needs of the many industries.

In the five-year period the overall volume of transportation will go up by 25 per cent, and cargo handling by about 30 per cent. The 1979 development plan for the merchant marine (1979 is the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year-Plan) provides for the further growth of the fleet and transportation as a whole, technical improvements in the ships, a greater percentage of specialized ships, greater payload and engine capacity, the building of specialized port complexes, and better loading and unloading methods. Transportation volume will go up by 3.3 per cent in 1979. Freight handling will see a 6.8 percent increase, including 5.2 percent in coastal transportation and 8.4 per cent in foreign trade.

In 1979 there will be 41 new ships totalling 1,000,000 tons deadweight, added to the merchant marine, including 28 dry-cargo ships (31,000 tons) 10 tankers (428,000 tons) and three combinations ships (332,000 tons). The general tonnage increase will be about 5 percent considering the old ships that are going to be written off.

One of the important areas of work in this five-year period is to put more ice-strengthened ships into service for ensuring transportation to the areas in the extreme north and to the country's freezing ports. Bulk carriers reinforced for navigation through ice are being built, as well as medium-capacity icebreakers for working in the freezing ports of the Baltic, the Far East and the north.

The new ships correspond to all the demands of international conventions, of the register of shipping of the USSR, of sanitation rulers and of safety engineering. The requirements of the convention on combatting sea and environmental pollution are adhered to with special exactitude. The living and working quarters in the new ships are even more comfortable. Seamen are provided the best and safest possible conditions, and the best facilities are available for their recreation, studies and sports activities.

BELORUSSIAN MINISTER WRITES ON HEATING FUEL WASTAGE

LD090819 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 June 1979 publishes on page 2 under the heading "How To Save Heat" a 1,200-word article by G. Filippov, Belorussian minister of the fuel industry and candidate of technical sciences, who, having described the importance of improving the design of domestic heating installations and stoves and increasing insulation, concludes:

"It must be said that present prices for fuel, just like the methods of assessing the economic effectiveness of architectural and construction solutions and of heating and ventilation systems, do not promote the choice of the optimal, economical alternatives. In our country prices for fuel are far lower than in other countries.

"We also lose a great deal in unregulated ventilation systems. In the frosty winter of 1978-1979 the reduction in the extraction of air through the ventilation channels of Minsk apartments made it possible to achieve a considerable reduction in heat losses and a rise in the temperature within the premises.

"Or take a seemingly trifling detail like the stopcock on central heating radiators. Stopcocks are seldom to be found fitted to radiators. In conjunction with the poor regulation of heating systems within apartments this leads to an acutely uneven distribution of heat in various rayons of the city and in individual buildings.

"According to scientific data, when premises are overheated each excessive degree of heat is accompanied by a 4 percent increase in heat expenditure and consequently of fuel expenditure. Up to 20 percent of the heat expended to warm premises is carried away through wide-open casement windows. Why heat the street, you may ask? We should also take into account the ecological consequences of the overexpenditure of combusted fuel--in big city zones there is an increase in air pollution by combustion products.

"In a word, the question of the nature of the modern stove is by no means a narrow departmental one. It should concern not only the workers of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry. There is food for thought here for power industry workers, machine builders, architects and scientists."

METALLURGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MANGANESE ORE DEPOSITS

LD062156 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kiev, July 6, TASS--The development of a new manganese ore deposit has been started in the south of the Ukraine. The first mine has been built there to produce annually two million tons of ore. Several mines, quarries and concentration mill are to be built in the new ore industry area. Their production facilities will make it possible to put out as much managanese concentrate that will be enough for improving the quality of 50 million tons of steel, that is almost a third of the present steel output in the USSR.

"The Soviet Union today ranks first in the world in the output of manganese ore, 80 per cent of which are produced by the Ukraine's mines and quarries, a TASS correspondent was told by Yakov Kulikov, minister of ferrous metallurgy. This branch of the ore mining industry has been developing at a particularly high rate in the current five-year plan period (1976-1980). [quotation marks as received]

Several mines, quarries and concentration mills have been built and reconstructed over the recent three years and a half.

The greatest increase in manganese ore output, the minister stressed, has been ensured by the open work method of mining in quarries, equipped with rotor excavators. One such Soviet-made excavator can replace thousands of people and hundreds of trucks in the mining operations. Machine complexes eliminating labor consuming manual operations and ensuring the safety of work of miners are introduced in mines.

The growth of manganese ore output, Yakov Kulikov went on to say, has enabled the Ukraine to increase considerably its exports, particularly to the CMEA member countries. Some of them--the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia--are themselves taking part in increasing the output capacities of the production facilities in the manganese industry of our republic. Two electrical furnaces have been built and another two are under construction with their aid at a manganese alloy mill.

NEW TELEVISION TOWER BUILT TO COVER 1980 OLYMPICS

LD051503 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 21 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[E. Pasyutin report: "And a Better View From the Top...."]

[Text] Tallin--"Higher than the Eiffel Tower!"--the people of Tallin say with pride on inviting you to take a look at the new radio and television tower under construction at Kldostrimetsa. Indeed, the Tallin television tower, which rises 314 meters above the city, is one of the highest in the world. And, what's more, one of the most beautiful.

The new television tower in Tallin is an olympic project. It will make it possible to transmit and relay color television programs from the 22d Olympic games and also to feed them into the intervision and eurovision systems. In a few months' time the Tallin radio and television tower will send its first signals over the air.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8-9 JULY

LD100218 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8-9 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

8 July

Grain harvesting has been completed in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

Grain crop harvesting has begun on 1.15 million hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. About 1.5 million hectares--over 80 percent of the plan--in the Kuban have been plowed in preparation for autumn soil. (0500 GMT)

Gigant Sovkhoz has successfully completed harvesting of eared crops. In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR grain has been cut on more than half the area. (0700 GMT)

9 July

In Kazakhstan, machine operators have begun cutting motley grass on the 10 millionth hectare. So far, 4 million tons of hay have been procured. Five oblasts have fulfilled the annual plan for the laying-in of haylage. Dzhambulskaya Oblast has achieved the best results. (0500 GMT)

On the eve of the harvest, seminars of farm managers and specialists were held in Saratovskaya Oblast to discuss present conditions, establish harvest deadlines and to determine methods of using machinery for cutting stunted and blighted crops. Saratovskaya farmers plan to harvest grain on more than 4 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

The 2 millionth ton of grain has begun arriving at Kuban elevators. Nearly 800,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat have been sold to the state. The summer has been extremely difficult. The kray's fields have been subjected to drought and arid winds, and the heat has accelerated the ripening of winter crops by 5-10 days. Great efforts must be made to gather the crop in the drought area where the earth has cracked. Harvest schedules and tactics have been revised to combat the weather. Wheat ears have been harvested prematurely. The 40-degree heat has caused machinery to overheat, and night harvesting has been introduced, with additional lights attached to vehicles to guide plows. The grain harvest is nearing completion. The heat has decreased following torrential rain. The large grain-growing rayons have managed to harvest grains and pulses in 7-9 days. The harvest is now concentrated on the western foothills of the Caucasus. The kray's machine operators have begun to prepare machinery to gather spring interrow crops. Corn harvesting is approaching. (1100 GMT)

In Moldavia, about 20,000 tons of grain are being delivered to reception points daily. Computers are compiling schedules for delivery vehicles. (1400 GMT)

(Vladimir Kotkov) reports from Krymskaya Oblast: Secondary sowing is taking place on a wide scale on the harvested fields. Fodder has been damaged by spring and summer droughts. Nearly 60,000 hectares have been sown to secondary crops and the area increases by 2,000-3,000 hectares daily. Grain has been reaped on half the area in Moldavia. Many southern farms are completing threshing of swatches. (Andrey Fedorovich Andu), chairman of the Council of Collective Farms of Suvorovskiy Rayon says that most grain and eared crops have ripened quickly and much of the bread grain is flattened.

Many farms in southern Moldavia have fulfilled their plan for the sale of grain to the state. (1600 GMT) Harvesting has begun in Alma Atinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. Rain and a protracted spring delayed the ripening of grain crops in Semirechyo. (1900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIAN ENUMERATES TASKS FOR HARVEST CAMPAIGN

LD091455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Hot Harvest Time"]

[Excerpts] The competition to gather the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan has gotten underway on a broad scale on the expanses of our motherland. Shoots are gathering strength in northern and eastern economic regions, crop tending is continuing in many places, and harvesting has begun in the southern part of the country. Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the rural workers are fully determined to obtain the maximum quantity of output, to harvest everything that has been grown in the fields within a short space of time and without loss and to satisfy as fully as possible the state's food and raw material requirements.

An example of the successful fulfillment of pledges is being set by the initiators of the all-union competition among farmers--the Kuban grain farmers. Despite complex weather conditions, a fair [neplokhoy] harvest has been grown on most farms here.

As barley threshing nears completion, the kray's farms have started harvesting the main crop--winter wheat--which covers an area in excess of 1.5 million hectares. The grain is arriving at the mechanized threshing centers in a continuous stream and, after conditioning, is going on to the storage elevators. The labor efforts of the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers are aimed at keeping their word and selling the state 4.36 million tons of Kuban grain, including 3 million tons of strong and valuable wheat.

The sound of motors can be heard day and night in the fields of Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. In most areas the grain crops have ripened earlier than usual and are short-stemmed. This is why farm leaders, specialists and machine operators are called upon in each specific instance to take account of existing conditions and peculiarities and to adopt harvesting techniques insuring the complete gathering of the entire harvest.. In Stavropolskiy Kray, for example, two-phase harvesting is being combined with direct combine harvesting and some vehicles have been adapted to mow the grain crop mass into double-sized swathes. All the combines here have been carefully sealed, thus preventing grain losses. Extensive utilization of the Ipatovskiy method will make it possible to harvest grain and pulse crops in 3-4 days and thresh them in 10. This is how things must be organized wherever harvesting is getting underway.

Harvesting strategy and tactics are mapped out in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and the Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1979 and Successful Livestock Wintering in the 1979-1980 Period." It is important to take account of the fact that the resolution points out the need to keep all sowings of grain crops intact and utilize them for their directly intended purpose and to insure the mass introduction on kolkhozes and sovkhos of progressive methods for organizing the work of harvesting machinery based on the experience of Ipatovskiy and other leading rayons. It is precisely the observance of these conditions, as the first days of the harvest show, that makes it possible to gather the harvest on schedule and without loss. [paragraph continues]

It is important, as the resolution notes, for every farm to get all harvesting equipment and means of transport ready at least 2 weeks before harvesting begins. Nevertheless, it has to be noted that in Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts a considerable proportion of combines, reapers and trucks has not yet been repaired and the preparation of threshing areas, roads and railroad sidings is behind schedule. Yet, harvesting is scheduled to start here very soon.

Success in gathering the harvest will be achieved primarily where farm leaders and party organizations know how to maneuver equipment efficiently and provide all units with cadres for two-shift working and where competition among machine operators to achieve maximum labor productivity while insuring excellent work quality is developed on a broad scale.

Procurement and transport workers have a tremendous role to play in the harvesting process. More than 1,000 storage elevators and grain treatment enterprises are ready to take delivery of the grain. Their capacity has been increased by 4.4 million tons. Many storage facilities have had active ventilation systems installed and the capacity of grain drying units has increased. At the same time, repairs have not been completed and precise work schedules have not been compiled at a number of storage elevators, reception centers and vehicle enterprises, and many sectors have not been fully staffed with cadres. It is important to eliminate these shortcomings as rapidly as possible in order to insure round-the-clock shipment and reception of newly harvested grain.

The imminent mass harvesting period is a serious examination for kolkhozes, sovkhoses, agricultural and procurement organs, party organizations and all rural workers. The gathering of the harvest, fulfillment of grain sales plans, creation of full seed stocks, accumulation of an adequate quantity of fodder and active preparation for the upcoming winter crop sowing are tasks of tremendous state importance. To successfully resolve them means to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT PRICES

LD061049 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 June 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article entitled "An Important Lever for Developing production" by A. Stolbov, member of the Collegium of the USSR State Committee on Prices, pointing out how improvements in the procurement price system in recent years have stimulated increased agricultural production and sales to the state, although at the same time increased production costs--some 50 percent since 1965--have resulted in some branches of the agricultural sector--including milk, sheep and goat meat, wool and potato production--operating at a loss or with only marginal profitability. Poor concentration and specialization, low yields and low livestock farm productivity are cited as the main cause of losses, and increased labor productivity, reduced prime costs and adjustments in existing procurement prices are advanced as remedies. The author outlines R3.2 billion worth of differentiated procurement price increases effective from 1 January 1979 in accordance with the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The article concludes by pointing out one of the main shortcomings--described as "serious"--which have emerged since the introduction of the system of additional payments for sales of produce in excess of fixed plans--that farms and local leaders have a vested interest in keeping these procurement plans artificially low.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD091946 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mission Control Centre, July 9, TASS--The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are working on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex for already 19 weeks. The crew carried the spent equipment from the station to the cargo compartment of the ship Progress-7 and is engaged today in readying scientific equipment for forthcoming studies and experiments. In accordance with the programme of medical studies the cosmonauts carried out body weight measurements and an appraisal of individual groups of muscles on which the load in conditions of weightlessness is small. Also during today compressed air from tanks in the cargo ship was pumped into the compartments of the manned complex. The previous two days were devoted to the crew's active rest. The cosmonauts did physical exercises, talked with their families and conducted visual observations of the earth's land and ocean surface. The onboard systems of the scientific station Salyut-6 and the ships Soyuz-34 and Progress-7 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

COSMOS 1112 LAUNCHED ON 6 JULY

LD061518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cosmos-1112, another artificial earth satellite, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue research of space. Initial period of revolution of the satellite is 93.4 minutes; apogee is 552 and perigee is 345 km; inclination of orbit is 50.7 degrees. The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

CHARGED PARTICLE ACCELERATORS USED IN ATOMIC RESEARCH

LD052040 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 5, TASS--The purity of welds of steel blocks of reactors for atomic power plants can be controlled by charged particles accelerators. They were designed and manufactured by specialists of the Electro-Physical Apparatus Research Institute in Leningrad. The first outfit, which will be able to examine by X-rays up to 600-mm thick steel plates, was shipped to the Atomash plant in the south of Russia. But recently charged particles accelerators were used only for fundamental researches in solid body physics and nuclear physics. Thanks to the application of radiation sources, fundamentally new technological processes have now been developed in various branches. In cooperation with other scientific centres of the USSR, the institute developed some 30 specimens and modifications of accelerators. Methods of radiation vulcanisation of rubber and polyethylenes are being intensively applied in industry and this attaches new technological properties to the materials. Under the controlled effect of charged particles, laquers and dyes on wooden and metal surfaces dry faster. A big economic effect has been produced by radiation sterilisation of medical instruments at one of the biggest enterprises of the country. The Elektron and Aurora type accelerators can be used for many purposes. They are equipped with local biological protection systems and can be introduced in functioning technological lines without the construction of special premises and protective boxes. Soviet-made accelerators are very popular abroad. They are not inferior to the best world standards. Soviet-made facilities function at technological and scientific centres of Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Finland.